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INTERNATIONAL
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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1973 — Established 1887

AY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... Temp. 7-9 (45-48). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 4-7° (39-45). LON... Temp. 5-7 (41-45). Tomorrow ... Yesterday's temp. 2-7 (36-45). CHAN... Mainly cloudy. Temp. 6-8 ... Cloudy. Temp. 12-5 (54-41). ... Temp. 3-6 (37-43). ... SPECIAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	14 B.Fr	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr	Morocco	1.50 Dr
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3 s
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	13 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

...enators Defeat ...ttempt to Enact ...lection Reform

By Spencer Rich

...ASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP).—Under heavy White House pres... the Senate today killed a controversial public-financing plan for ...idial elections. The proposal was dropped as an amendment to ...-limit bill, which was then approved and sent to the President. ...inishes a $475.7-billion federal debt ceiling through June 30.

...e proposal to finance presidential election campaigns from the ...ry was stripped from the bill by a 48-38 vote after a new move ...off a White House-backed filibuster against the campaign pro... failed by 10 votes. When the cloture move lost by three votes ...han a similar move yesterday, it became clear that the filibuster against the campaign provisions, a filibuster led by Sen. James B. Allen, D., Ala., could not be broken.

Senate leaders then proposed a compromise under which the campaign-financing reform would be killed for the present but with the issue slated to be brought to the floor again early next year.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., both supporters of the campaign provision, and minority whip Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich., an opponent, sought and obtained pledges from Senate Rules Committee chairman Howard W. Cannon, D., Nev., and other members of the committee to report out of the committee some form of federal campaign-financing legislation by mid or late February.

Similar Bill

A Rules subcommittee headed by Sen. Clairborne Pell, D., R. I., has already approved such a bill of its own, one similar in many respects to the provision killed today. A similar measure is expected to reach the House floor by mid-February.

The deal was sealed on a 48-to-36 vote, but Senators Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., Walter Mondale, D., Minn., Alan Cranston, D.-Calif., Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R. Md., and other sponsors of the campaign provision voted "no" in a gesture of unhappiness with their defeat.

Approval of the debt ceiling bill without amendments averted a financial crisis for the government. The existing $465-billion debt limit expired at midnight Friday and the limit reverted to $400 billion. At that time, Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell B. Long, D., La., said today, the nation's outstanding debt was $64.98 billion above the $400-billion limit.

Sen. Long said the Treasury had informed him it had enough cash on hand to honor $4.5 billion in Social Security checks sent out a few days ago and $1.25 billion in government payroll checks to be paid today, but "it appears that .... commencing on Thursday, the government will not be able to pay its debts falling due."

The fiscal crisis caused by delay on the bill was a key factor in eroding support for the cam-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

UP IN SMOKE—The sky over Saigon is darkened by smoke from petroleum tank complex set afire yesterday.

Rationing Is Introduced

Raid Destroys Third of South Vietnam's Fuel

SAIGON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Viet Cong troops using rockets and mortars destroyed at least a third of South Vietnam's fuel reserves early today.

Black clouds were still billowing into the sky 10 hours after the first shells hit the Nha Be oil depot, six miles southeast of Saigon. It was the closest attack to the capital since the cease-fire began 10 months ago.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, Saigon's chief military spokesman, said the loss will eventually affect the armed forces. But he said the military usually maintains a 30-to-60-day reserve, and this aspect of the situation is not critical yet.

South Vietnam's military forces have been cut off from their primary oil supplies in Singapore because of the Arab oil embargo imposed on the United States, South Vietnam's chief ally. But oil industry sources believe the United States has worked out a secret arrangement to keep military fuel coming into South Vietnam from other points.

Later, the government announced that it is rationing fuel and taking other drastic measures to conserve its supplies.

The minister of trade and industry, Nguyen Duc Cuong, said that gas stations, which had been closed just after the Viet Cong attack, would reopen tomorrow but that gasoline would be rationed and there would be no selling on Saturdays and Sundays.

Vehicles were ordered to reduce their maximum speed on highways to 60 kilometers per hour.

Tennis courts and stadiums were ordered shut down at night and lighting for billboards was banned.

Mr. Cuong said government offices will reduce the use of electrical power by 15 percent more, on top of an earlier 25 percent cut.

The custom of the "siesta"—a three-hour lunch in which civil service employees went home and then returned to work—was ordered eliminated effective next Monday.

Col. Hien said 49 rockets and mortar shells hit Nha Be. Soldiers at the scene said sappers also moved into the depot to set explosive charges. The soldiers said at least three sappers were spotted and one was killed.

Shell, Caltex, Esso

Col. Hien claimed that the depot—which contains tanks of the Shell, Caltex and Esso companies—held only fuel for civilian use, but other sources said it also contained military reserves. Up to 35 million gallons of fuel were destroyed.

Military sources said the attack was another preliminary to a general offensive by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese during the height of the dry season early next year.

In Phnom Penh, military sources said Khmer Rouge sappers attacked a government defensive position at O-Sandan on Highway 5 last night and this morning were beaten back by government troops.

An unspecified number of sappers was killed as they attempted to cut the barbed wire surrounding the camp, the source said.

O-Sandan, 41 miles north of of Phnom Penh, is located at the northern end of a 10-mile strip of roadway controlled by insurgent forces since Sept. 6.

The all-night attack was broken when sappers failed to pierce O-Sandan's barbed wire perimeter.

Military sources said government casualties were substantial, but that an estimated 80 insurgents were killed during the fighting.

Intelligence sources said that insurgent forces blocking Highway 5—Phnom Penh's rice road—have been reinforced with troops coming down from the north.

Israelis, Syrians Resume Fighting In Golan Heights

TEL AVIV, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Israeli and Syrian forces today exchanged machine-gun and artillery fire in what was described as the biggest explosion of dueling along the northern front since the cease-fire began 40 days ago.

Two Israeli soldiers were wounded, the military command said, bringing to four the number of Israeli casualties on the Golan Heights in two consecutive days of fighting.

"Today's exchanges were more intense than yesterday's," a military spokesman said. He said there was no tank or air action.

Sporadic fighting also erupted on the east and west banks of the Suez Canal, with elements of the Egyptian Second and Third Armies, but the command did not report any casualties. A spokesman said only small-arms fire was involved.

In Jerusalem, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush held two hours of what he termed "very satisfactory" talks with Premier Golda Meir.

"I think that as time goes along the hopes for peace in the Middle East will become brighter and brighter," he said.

Mrs. Meir and Mr. Rush discussed the suspended Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire talks, the projected Middle East peace conference scheduled to begin Dec. 18 in Geneva, and the planned visit to Israel of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, a government spokesman said.

Mr. Kissinger, the spokesman said, is scheduled to come to Israel Dec. 15.

Butz Meets Mrs. Meir

Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz met with Mrs. Meir earlier for 20 minutes and said afterward, "We assured her of the continuing sympathy and support of the United States" for Israel.

Mr. Butz and Mr. Rush were part of a five-man delegation that represented the United States at the funeral of former Premier David Ben-Gurion.

Mr. Rush was asked about reports from Cairo saying Egypt would refuse to participate in the projected peace conference unless Israel agrees to troop withdrawals from Egyptian territory before the talks open. He replied:

"I think the Egyptians and all parties in the dispute want to push forward to make an effort to have a durable peace in the Middle East. I have high hopes that this possibility will come to pass."

In the fighting, two duels of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Libyans' Recall Prompts Visit By Egypt Aide

CAIRO, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat sent one of his aides to Libya today for talks in the wake of Libya's recall of its mission chief in Cairo.

Ashraf Marwan, President Sadat's secretary of information, is expected to spend 24 hours in Tripoli, official sources here said.

Egyptian officials today maintained silence over Tripoli's recall of Mahmoud el-Bakkoush, head of the Libyan Relations Bureau, and the departure of most of his staff.

The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has complained that Egypt and Syria went to war with Israel and accepted a cease-fire without consulting him.

In Anti-Inflation Protest

Polls Say Danish Socialists Face Ouster in Voting Today

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Social Democrat Premier Anker Joergensen, facing the biggest election defeat in the party's 100-year history, today toured six provincial cities in a final campaign effort to thwart predictions of public opinion polls.

All polls predict a sweeping defeat in tomorrow's parliamentary elections for the Socialists and other old-line parties that helped to build the welfare state.

The polls see two new parties, both led by anti-tax crusaders, benefitting from public unhappiness over high taxes, rising costs and Danish membership in the Common Market.

Eleven parties will court 3.45 million prospective voters who will elect candidates for 179 seats in the Folketing (parliament) tomorrow.

Mr. Joergensen, a former union leader, closed out the three-week election campaign with speeches in mid-Jutland cities.

"Think twice before you vote for parties which promise the moon without the slightest chance of promoting a realistic program," Mr. Joergensen told his audience in Kolding.

The vote in Denmark is the third important election in Scandinavia this year. The earlier elections brought defeat for the Social Democrats in Norway and left the Swedish party with a narrow hold on power.

The latest polls, published yesterday, indicated that support for Denmark's governing Social Democrats has dropped from 37.3 percent in the 1971 elections to 20 percent now.

The Social Democrats are the traditional No. 1 party here and have ruled since 1971 with a one-vote majority provided by a coalition with the left-wing Socialist People's party. But the government fell last month when Erhard Jacobsen, a lifelong Socialist, left and formed his own party.

Mr. Jacobsen's Center Democrats plus the Progress party, led by millionaire lawyer Mogens Glistrup, have polled a combined total of more than 25 percent in recent surveys.



Keystone.

Anker Joergensen

Brandt Going to Prague Dec. 11 To Sign Normalization Pact

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Dec. 3 (WP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will visit Prague on Dec. 11 and 12 for the long-delayed signing of the treaty to establish normal relations between West Germany and Czechoslovakia.

This was announced jointly today in Bonn and Prague. The setting of a date indicated that the two governments finally have resolved a parallel dispute about representation of West Berlin.

Mr. Brandt's visit, which will be the first by a West German chancellor since the war, originally had been scheduled for September. He postponed it after the treaty became ensnarled in a controversy about Czechoslovak recognition of Bonn's right to represent West Berlin in consular matters.

The impasse caused an abrupt slowdown of Mr. Brandt's pursuit of reconciliation with West Germany's old enemies in Communist Eastern Europe. The Czechoslovak treaty is an important milestone in this policy, because it will formally annul the 1938 Munich agreement used by Hitler to destroy the prewar Czechoslovak republic.

Halted Other Talks

The delays in getting it signed have also forced a halt in Bonn's negotiations for the opening of normal relations with Hungary and Bulgaria. Now, the Chancellor's upcoming Prague visit is expected to revive these talks and result in the assumption of diplomatic ties between Bonn and all the states of the Communist Warsaw Pact alliance.

At issue was Bonn's insistence that the package agreement establishing relations with Prague include recognition of West Germany's right to represent West Berlin in all consular matters, including legal affairs.

After several false starts, the two sides apparently have agreed on a compromise formula design-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

As Challenge to Arabs

Denmark Plans to Ask EEC To Create Common Oil Pool

From Wire Dispatches

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—Denmark said today it would ask the European Common Market foreign ministers to create a common oil pool and dare the Arab nations to object to it.

"Just as the Common Market does not interferes in the internal cooperation between the Arab nations, so the Arab nations cannot decide what kind of a Common Market we want," the Danish foreign trade minister, Ivar Norgaard, chairman of the ministerial meeting, told the Copenhagen newspaper Politiken.

Foreign and finance ministers of the nine Common Market nations met, both under Danish chairmanship, in separate meetings here to discuss what to do about inflation and the energy crisis.

Arab cutbacks on oil shipments to Europe were not on the agenda of the foreign ministers but council sources said they were certain to be discussed. Mr. Norgaard said Denmark hoped for a move toward a common European pool of important raw materials—including oil—during the meetings today and tomorrow.

Meanwhile, in Bonn, Saudi Arabia's acting foreign minister said that his country sought Western aid for industrial development but added that this alone would not suffice to lift the Arab oil embargo.

Before his departure for Rome after talks with West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Sheikh Omar Sakkaf told newsmen that "our country is a young one and we want to build it up, and nothing can build a country except industry.

"But this would never make us forget the big cause we Arabs are fighting for in the Middle East," he added.

At the same time Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Yamani, left Geneva for New York today to continue the mission of explaining the Arab oil policy that he started in Europe last week.

"I will stay in America as long as it takes to fulfill my objectives" Mr. Yamani said.

Soviet Oil Problem Seen in Bloc Commitments

Needs to Import Arab Petroleum Forecast for Next 15 Years

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ).—Soviet economists are concerned about how to meet the nation's oil needs in the near future, although the government insists there is not and will not be an energy crisis.

Western experts tend to agree. But, while there is no evidence of a consumer fuel shortage in the Soviet Union, they believe the country faces internal and foreign demands for oil in the next 15 years that cannot be met by domestic production—which is expected to total 425 million tons next year. They say Moscow has to become a major importer of Mideast oil during the next two decades, although it could become self-sufficient again by 1990.

With five billion tons of oil already discovered and Siberian and Arctic reserves probably equal to those of Saudi Arabia, the move to self-sufficiency would depend on the West agreeing to help supply the equipment and technical know-how that Russia lacks.

Until then, the Kremlin's problem is to obtain enough oil to meet domestic needs, to fulfill requests from its East European allies and to trade with the West for much-needed hard currency to pay for Mideast oil imports.

Last year, Russia failed to meet planned production levels of both crude oil and natural gas; the shortfalls are expected to be greater this year.

Some of Moscow's closest business partners in the West—France and West Germany in particular—are getting short-changed on agreed deliveries of Soviet crude.

In addition, the Japanese are reportedly reconsidering a $2-billion pact to build a trans-Siberian pipeline. The Russians backed down on earlier pledges to deliver 40 million tons of oil annually in return for equipment and technical aid for the pipeline. Moscow now says Japan can have only 25 million tons.

The actions could make some U.S. companies reconsider venturing into similar major oil and natural gas agreements with the Soviet Union.

So far, however, the East European satellites have suffered little from the Arab oil boycotts. A survey in Eastern Europe revealed the following:

● In Czechoslovakia, which imports at least 90 percent of its oil and most of its natural gas from Russia, there have been no energy cutbacks.

● Hungary continues to get full supplies for its 1.1 million cars and trucks, with 5.3 million of the six million tons of imported oil coming from Russia.

● Poland faces the introduction of some minor cutbacks. State vehicles and tourist buses were ordered to cut their fuel consumption 33 percent Saturday and a speed limit of 80 kilometers an hour was instituted. But supplies of oil—about 10 million tons were imported from the Soviet Union in 1972—continued unrestricted to homes, factories and hotels.

● Yugoslavia is profiting from the oil crisis as it becomes a source of gasoline for motorists from neighboring Italy and Austria. Because of President Tito's firm support of their cause, Arab leaders promptly agreed to meet all of Yugoslavia's oil needs. Libya will supply two million tons—about 25 percent of the nation's overall requirements.

● Albania, which has no relations with Moscow, is not expected to feel the oil pinch since motoring is a minor form of transport reserved for officialdom.

● Bulgaria, which imports 53 percent of its fuel, with all oil coming from Russia, announced a 10 percent cut in electricity, but there has been no gasoline rationing.

● Romania takes no Soviet oil, but has instituted the toughest conservation program—including rationing—in the Communist bloc. Its imports come mainly from Iran, which delivers just under half of the 35,600 tons of oil consumed daily, with the remainder extracted domestically.

Last year, after consuming 270.7 million tons of oil, the Russians exported 76.2 million tons. By 1980 the Russians are expected to be consuming about 500 million tons of oil at home from a planned total production of 640 million tons.

...C to Shield ...rkets From ...pan Exports

...ns It Will Use ...leans Available

...SSELS, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ).—...ropean Economic Com... today declared its read... use "all the means at its ..." to protect its markets ...apanese exports.

...declaration approved by ...e EEC foreign ministers at ...ing here, the community ...n the absence of an over... ...tion with Japan, the com... affirms its intention to, ...one hand, utilize unilater... the means at its disposal ...the other hand, to nego... ...th Japan all possible solu... ...concrete problems."

...declaration specified that ...tronic sector was the one ...ost concerned the com...

It was said that most of ...countries wanted to dis... ...sport-limiting agreements ...pan, but, at the request ...Germany, this was not ...y stated.

...Germany, anxious to hold ...prices, wanted any export... ...agreements to meet the ...iteria as safeguard prece... that is, EEC industries ...e actually harmed by im... Some other EEC nations ... that the community do more than to simply ...o existing safeguard proce...

...community's declaration ...months of work by of... who have grown increas... ...ncerned at the growth of ...e exports to Europe.

Formal Restrictions

...ferring to "all the means ...isposal," the EEC was giv... clear hint that it would ...formal import restrictions ...anese goods if these were ...d to levels deemed reason...

...by also referring to nego... ...accords, it was indicating ...ppropriate export-limiting ...by Japan could forestall ...

...EEC declaration made ...ther points. It called for ...eased flow of information ...the community and Ja... ...t said that Europe has an ...in boosting its exports ...an, rather than simply ...Japanese imports in the ...nity.

...declaration also left open ...sibility of "regional" solu... ...ach as various pacts that ...g, or have been, negotiat... ...tween individual EEC ...states and Japan.

...community as a whole ...t have a trade agreement ...pan.

Snow Falls in Majorca

...nowstorms Chill Wide Area of Europe

...rom Wire Dispatches

...s, Dec. 3.—Snowstorms ...France, Yugoslavia and ...day and temperatures ... as low as —27 cen... (—18 Fahrenheit) at ...in the Doubs area of ...France. Horse racing ...ed off in Paris.

...first snow in 17 years ...d the Mediterranean is... Majorca today as temper... ...ropped to —12 C (10.4 F). ...pest falls were in moun... ...as, where several towns ...porarily isolated.

...hundred rail travelers ...arooned near Besançon, ...when diesel fuel froze in ...ine.

...hundred vehicles were ...in snow near Marseilles, ...Autoroute of the South ...sed when cars started ...across its icy surface.

...rraine, drifts piled three ...h. Toulon had its first ...r two years. Lunchtime ...tures in Paris were just ...reezing. Some snow fell ...normally temperate south was among the worst-hit regions. Marignane Airport, near Marseilles, was closed temporarily. The Mediterranean island of Corsica was swept by snow.

In Nice, the thermometer dipped to —2.7 C (27 F)—the lowest temperature since 1946.

Snow whipped across Italy today, isolating communities in the north and putting frost on the palm trees of the south.

Some 32 inches of snow fell in Maschito, in the south. In Rome, the mercury dropped to a low of 37 F (3 C).

In Yugoslavia, a state of emergency was declared today in the southern province of Kosovo after heavy snowfalls had blocked all roads and cut off villages.

The provincial government ordered the mobilization of civil defense units and other citizens to clear the main transport and supply routes, Tanjug news agency reported.

The report said that the district of Dragas, where snowdrifts were over two meters deep, had been completely cut off for several days.

Temperatures in West Germany dropped as low as —28 C (—18 F).

London was West Europe's hot spot. Thermometers rose to 9 C (48 F) for the first time in five days, easing fears that the use of electric heaters would provoke power blackouts.

Midday in Moscow was clear and bright at —15 C (5 F).

Austrian ski resorts reported cloudless skies and temperatures down to —24 C (—11 F).

One-Day Strike Idles Some Docks in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Thousands of British dock laborers stopped work today for 24 hours in response to a call from a national committee of shop stewards campaigning for a 20-percent pay rise.

Docks in Hull, Glasgow and Southampton were among those hit, leaving dozens of ships idle. At many ports the men ignored the call and worked normally.

GM Cutbacks to Idle 137,000 on Dec. 17

DETROIT, Dec. 3 (AP).—General Motors Corp. said today that because of production cutbacks it will idle about about 137,000 employees on Dec. 17.

The reduction in car and truck building schedules was announced on Nov. 23 and involved workers at 16 assembly plants and 34 supporting plants in the United States and Canada. GM has about 450,000 production workers.

The firm said it was adjusting its work schedules because of a softening of demand for new standard-sized cars.

It Flies High, Uses Special Gear

SR-71 Can Spy on N. Vietnam Without Violating Its Airspace

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Dec. 3.—Without violating the airspace of North Vietnam, the American SR-71 spy plane can photograph virtually the entire populated area of the North in about 7 1/2 minutes.

From an altitude of more than 15 miles, the 2,000-mile-an-hour jet can electronically and photographically sweep an area more than 50 miles inland from the Gulf of Tonkin.

The results are accurate enough—supplemented by Navy snooping and satellites—to permit Washington intelligence reports to list virtually all shipping in and out of Haiphong. And, quite obviously, the photographs show other information.

Public announcements of such flights are not likely from the Pentagon or the Central Intelligence Agency.

Hanoi has charged that more than 10 SR-71 flights have been made in the past four months—the same period when Hanoi has stepped up shipments of war material to the South. The Pentagon routinely has denied reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam.

The Pentagon, however, has not gone into the argument that such flights are legal if the planes keep 12 miles off the coast—a restriction hardly crippling to the SR-71's mission.

U.S. officials in South Vietnam confine themselves to repeating Pentagon statements and insisting that U.S. military involvement in Vietnam is over.

Privately, however, some officials say that reconnaissance flights are being made over South Vietnam—by either the SR-71 or the reconnaissance version of the F-4 Phantom, from bases in Thailand. Even flights confined to South Vietnam could furnish considerable information about most of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and the broad strip of North Vietnam above the 17th Parallel that almost has become a military warehouse.

It is fairly obvious what the Pentagon planners want to know—how much equipment flows into Haiphong, and to a lesser extent, the port of Dong Ha, in the portion of Quang Tri Province held by the Communists, and also how much equipment is coming into South Vietnam and how many men are on the trail.

Aerial reconnaissance is almost certainly being used to find at least partial answers to these questions. Unpiloted drone aircraft possibly are being used for some flights.

During the war, U.S. officers frequently were candid about such things. The Air Force was proud of Operation Igloo White, which seeded the Ho Chi Minh Trail with electronic gadgetry which was called revolutionary and which succeeded in picking up vast amounts of information. With the signing of the Paris cease-fire agreements last January, Operation Igloo White went out of business—at least publicly and under that name. Much of the surveillance network was evidently abandoned.

There are indications, however, that some kind of snooping on the Ho Chi Minh Trail persists and, indeed, is felt to be vital. The headquarters is probably at the remote Thailand base of Nakhon Phanom, which also contains the nerve center, called "Blue Chip," for all Air Force flights in Indochina.

The Paris agreements did not touch on such specifics as the Ho Chi Minh Trail and the arcane subject of intelligence, which is not surprising considering the sensitivity of the parties involved.

The main provisions applicable to the U.S. forces in Vietnam provided primarily that they would "stop all military activities against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by ground, air and naval forces." Further, all "acts of force" were prohibited.

The Americans have contended that flights by unarmed reconnaissance planes did not constitute acts of force.

Whether intelligence flights fall under the category of "military activities" is an open question. And while the Pentagon denies that such flights are being made over North Vietnam itself, it has been mainly silent about Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam, and other possibilities, such as drones or civilian-manned planes.

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Israel, Syria Clash Again In the North

(Continued from Page 1)

about three hours each erupted at Mizrat Beit Jihan, 13 miles northeast of Kuneitra, and at Umm Batne, four miles due east of Kuneitra, the command said. The two towns on the Syrian plain are about nine miles apart.

The Syrians, the command said, opened up with machine guns at an Israeli position in the Mizrat Beit Jihan area, wounding one soldier. The town is in the Mount Hermon foothills at the northern perimeter of the Israeli front lines.

Nearly three hours later, the Syrians fired artillery and antitank shells and at the same area the Israelis responded in an exchange that lasted until dusk.

In Damascus, a Syrian spokesman said today's fighting began at 1:20 p.m. after Israelis pushed three half-tracks "toward our positions in the central sector of the front." Syrian troops in the region stopped the advance, destroying one of the half-tracks while the others fled, the spokesman said. He said one Syrian soldier was killed and four wounded.

U.S. Optimistic on Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—The United States expects the Egyptian-Israeli talks at Kilometer 101 to resume later this week and lead to a full-scale peace conference in Geneva on Dec. 18, U.S. officials said today.

Despite Egyptian hints that Cairo would boycott the conference, the United States has received indications from President Anwar Sadat that Egypt would attend. President Sadat met U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts in Cairo on Saturday.

To insure that the conference in Geneva goes ahead as planned, Mr. Kissinger is expected to visit six Middle Eastern nations in the later part of next week. Besides Israel, the likely countries are Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Lebanon is also a possibility, U. S. officials indicated.

Russia Reported Ready to Extend Draft to 3 Years

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Western diplomats have recently heard that the Soviet Defense Ministry may be preparing to increase the tour of duty for army draftees to three years.

Juniors and seniors in Moscow high schools reportedly have been told by military officers in recent briefings that the length of service will be extended for those entering the armed forces on Jan. 1. The draft calls affect 18-year-olds, normally right after they finish high school.

The reason for such an extension said to have been given at one school was that the increasing complexity of technology and weapons systems means that much more training time is required for enlisted men. Hence, a longer active duty is said to be needed.

Adoption, for a protracted period, of a longer draftee-retention program would represent a major policy change. It could have the effect of increasing the size of the Soviet armed forces, which now have about 3,425,000 men, Western military specialists noted.

Israeli Explanation Rejected by Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 3 (AP).—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff tonight described as "barbaric behavior" and a "prima facie hostile act" the entry of two Israeli gunboats into Maltese territorial waters without permission.

Mr. Mintoff told the House of Representatives that he had received an official communication from Israel which stated that the two vessels had sought shelter off the coast of Malta after encountering gale-force winds.

Mr. Mintoff said the Maltese government rejected the Israeli explanation, saying in reply to the Israelis that "unless you wish the government of Malta to sever diplomatic relations, a more credible account of what actually took place on November 30 must be forthcoming."

Christian Dior
SALES
COUTURE AND FURS COLLECTIONS
millinery, fabrics, shoes,
on december 4 th
and following days
9.30am to 5.30pm
30, avenue Montaigne



Keystone.

STARTING AT THE TOP—Few professions give a young man a chance to start at the top—as does that of chimney sweep. Here some apprentice Hungarian *chimney sweeps are taking the first steps of their career on the roofs of Budapest.*

Rule of Ulster By Whitelaw Comes to End

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—William Whitelaw, Britain's new minister for employment, flew to Belfast today to say his farewells after 20 months as administrator in Northern Ireland.

Tomorrow, Mr. Whitelaw will be back in London to face his first test as manager of the government's price and wage stabilization program—a debate in the House of Commons on the working of the Industrial Relations Act.

The Conservatives have regarded the act as one of their major pieces of legislation and it has come under bitter attack from the opposition Labor party and the union movement.

Successor to Arrive

Mr. Whitelaw won wide tribute for the humane qualities he showed as administrator in Northern Ireland. His successor, Francis Pym, the Conservative government's chief whip, flies to Belfast tomorrow to take up his appointment as administrator, undisturbed by comments from several Northern Ireland leaders regretting Mr. Whitelaw's departure.



UPI.

Francis Pym

Mr. Pym is to attend this week's tripartite talks near London on the formation of a Council of Ireland.

Rail Bomb Defused

BELFAST, Dec. 3 (UPI).—A bomb threat today temporarily severed train service between Belfast and Dublin for the third time in recent weeks, but soldiers defused the device before it could cause damage, the army said.

The railway-bomb incident climaxed a night of sporadic violence that the army attributed to the outlawed IRA.

In other incidents, a sniper last night wounded a soldier in Lurgan, 25 miles southwest of Belfast, an army spokesman said.

A small bomb caused moderate damage to a textile factory at Moy, 40 miles southwest of Belfast, yesterday, but caused no injuries, police said.

Another blast blew up a bridge and closed a road leading to one of the crossing points of the Northern Ireland-Irish Republic border at Enniskillen, 35 miles west of Belfast, police said.

A Correction

It was erroneously reported in a New York Times dispatch about the British cabinet reshuffle Sunday that Norman St. John-Stevas has been promoted to the post of under secretary of state in the Education and Science Department. The dispatch was printed in yesterday's International Herald Tribune.

Mr. St. John-Stevas was, in fact, promoted from the under secretaryship to be Minister of State in the same department.

Kuomintang Wins

TAIPEI, Dec. 3 (AP).—The ruling Kuomintang party took all 45 seats for which it put up candidates in city council elections Saturday, routing a bid to set up an opposition political force in the city. The party put up no candidates for four seats in the council, which were taken by non-party candidates, officials announced.

White House Seeks to Ease Curbs on Pollution by Autos

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP).—Bypassing the Environmental Protection Agency, the White House has asked Congress to ease further the anti-pollution requirements on the auto industry.

The proposed rollback, the subject of House subcommittee hearings today, would freeze cleanup rules for auto exhausts for three auto-model years, pushing the deadline from 1975 to 1977, a position the EPA has opposed in the past.

The EPA already has eased the cleanup rules for 1975 model year cars and imposed "interim standards" for auto exhausts. The tougher standards authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1970 would go into effect in the 1976 model year under EPA's present plan.

Under the new White House amendment, drafted by the Office of Management and Budget and sent last Thursday to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the 1975 model cleanup rules would carry through model years 1976 and 1977 without change. A White House official said the proposal, if enacted, would not affect the tougher anti-pollution standards proposed for autos in California.

The Senate Public Works Committee, under pressure from those who said the cleanup standards would cost extra fuel, voted last week to extend the 1975 interim standards into the 1976 model year, giving Detroit a second year of grace. Now the Nixon administration wants to add a third year.

For the public, the proposed amendment would mean a slowdown in the drive to clean up the air. For Detroit, it would mean more time to find ways to clean up engine exhausts and perhaps reduce its planned investment in catalytic converters.

EPA executives, reported to be furious that the White House amendment went to the House on Thursday without their knowledge, have argued that it is unwise public policy to give up on cleanup standards for the 1976 and 1977 model years before more data, such as information on the effectiveness of catalytic converters, is in hand. They have also stressed that cleanup devices need not burn more gas.

General Motors, in echoing this argument, has said that the catalytic converters it intends to put on 1975 model year cars not only will improve performance and purify exhausts but will give more miles to the gallon as well.

Further Rollback Wanted

A White House official countered that keeping the interim standards for three years is a reasonable approach that would clarify many of the technical questions about cleanup techniques without at the same time wasting fuel. He added that several lawmakers want a much further rollback, such as settling for the 1974 cleanup standards for automobiles.

The Natural Resources Defense Council, an environmental group, intends to argue at the House hearings that slowing down the drive to clean up the nation's air is not the way to save fuel. Banning auto air-conditioners would save a significant amount of fuel without dirtying the air, the council testimony asserts.

50 Soviet Jews Occupy Russia's Vienna Consulate

VIENNA, Dec. 3 (UPI).—More than 50 Russian Jews demanding permission to return home today occupied the Soviet Consulate and manhandled Chargé d'Affaires Vasili Mamontov.

The demonstrators left after Mr. Mamontov, backed up by 30 Austrian riot police, told them that he would ask the police to use force if they did not leave quietly.

The demonstrators, who gave up their Soviet citizenship to emigrate to Israel, occupied three ground-floor rooms in the consular section at the embassy for three hours and 40 minutes.

Mr. Mamontov was pushed and shoved by the demonstrators when they stormed out of a waiting room to occupy the offices.

One man said: "I went to Israel in hope of a better life, but it turned out I fell victim to Zionist propaganda. Now I want to go back, but they [the Russians] won't give me a re-entry visa." There are about 400 Russian Jews in Vienna who want to go home.

Sir Alec, Gromyko Have 'Friendly' Talks in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Talks began here today between British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

The two men discussed the Middle East for two hours and British officials described the exchanges—the first in Moscow by a British foreign secretary in five years—as "friendly and useful."

A thaw in what had been regarded as cool relations appeared as the ministers discarded their formal prepared speeches and exchanged friendly, off-the-cuff remarks.

But British officials emphasized that they expected no dramatic developments. Sir Alec's visit was primarily designed to restore normal relations between Moscow and London, they said.

Relations, strained by the 1968 Czechoslovak invasion, worsened when Britain expelled 105 Soviet officials as spies in 1971.

Greek Primate to Retire

ATHENS, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Archbishop Ieronymos, 67-year-old Primate of Greece, informed the holy synod of the Greek Orthodox Church Saturday that he will resign within the next few days. He had previously expressed his intention to resign for health reasons.

Fire at Terminal Reroutes Traffic At Orly Airport

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—More than 300 firemen tonight put out a fire which burned for hours through four floors of Orly Airport's main passenger terminal, causing extensive damage but no casualties.

Airport officials said about one-quarter of the main terminal, Orly Sud, was destroyed in the fire. One report said the blaze followed an explosion in the aircraft maintenance section; another said it was caused by a short circuit in a sub-basement.

The officials said the fire spread through plastic piping from the basement and through the air-conditioning system.

Among the facilities damaged was a post office on the first floor and a restaurant on the fourth floor.

Air traffic was switched to the Orly Ouest terminal, used normally only for European flights. About 44 airlines are now working from the terminal and officials said they could not guarantee that all flights would operate as scheduled.

The authorities said they did not know when normal operations would resume at Orly Sud.

Paul Getty's Mother In Plea to Kidnappers

ROME, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—The mother of J. Paul Getty 3d, Gail Harris, today issued a new appeal to her son's presumed kidnappers to get in touch with her to arrange payment of the $3.6 million ransom they are reported to have demanded.

But the presumed kidnappers maintained total silence and Miss Harris's lawyer, Giovanni Iacovoni, said he did not believe that the youth's release was imminent.

President to Outline Plans Today

Nixon Energy Adviser Quits, New Agency May Be Created

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—The White House announced today the resignation of President Nixon's energy adviser, John A. Love, and said it was accepted by Mr. Nixon "with deep regret." The announcement said that the President "will issue a statement tomorrow outlining future administration plans"—plans that are expected by observers to involve a reorganization of the executive branch's apparatus for dealing with the energy crisis.

Earlier today, sources had predicted the resignations of Mr. Love and his deputy, Charles G. Dibona, saying that they were quitting in anticipation of the transfer of energy policy to someone else. The White House announcement later did not mention Mr. Dibona.

Informed sources had revealed Saturday that the White House planned to establish a new federal energy administration. It would, they said, take over emergency programs from the Interior Department and be headed by Deputy Treasury Secretary William E. Simon.

Mr. Simon challenged suggestions that his impending appointment lessened the chance of gasoline rationing.

Rationing Not Barred

"That isn't so," Mr. Simon responded when asked whether that was what his appointment meant. "I don't rule out rationing. I don't rule out anything."

The Denver Post today quoted Mr. Love as saying he was resigning because he did not want to stay in Washington at a "superfluous job."

"To be honest," Mr. Love said, "it's been difficult to try to do anything meaningful and even to get the attention of the President."

Mr. Love said he preferred to return to Colorado and practice law rather than be "sitting back here and twiddling my thumbs," the Post reported.

Today, Mr. Love issued a statement here saying that the time has come for a new structure to deal with the energy crisis.

"I certainly agree with the establishment of the new federal energy administration and expect that it will be fully staffed and given sufficient authority to respond effectively and manage an energy crisis that is potentially more serious than any challenge this nation has faced short of war," he said.

The former Colorado governor said that he stood ready to help in any way possible.

Meanwhile, chairman Herbert Stein of the President's Council of Economic Advisers gave new evidence that the administration was leaning toward price increases as the way to reduce gasoline consumption.

Mr. Stein said gasoline rationing would be politically the easiest course, but that allowing prices to increase would be the most constructive course. He said it would bring about an expansion of supply.

In a speech prepared for the Economic Club in Detroit, Mr. Stein said that the government would look to price increases plus voluntary conservation measures to reduce gasoline consumption by as much as 24 percent.

Mr. Stein did not rule out rationing if the price-conservation measures were inadequate but he added, "Rationing should not be regarded as the inevitable outcome of our present situation."



John A. Love

Senate Bars Bid to Reform U.S. Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

paign-financing amendment to the debt-limit bill.

Sen. Allen, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, who visited Capitol Hill today, and White House lobbyists argued that the provisions should not have been tacked onto the debt bill.

Sen. Allen said after the final vote, "I'm delighted. It should not have been included on extension of the temporary debt ceiling."

Although Sen. Allen initiated the filibuster on his own, the White House gave it strong backing and even provided an Air Force plane to fly Oklahoma's two Republican senators back from a quail hunt to vote against cutting off the filibuster yesterday.

Sen. Kennedy, who, with Sen. Scott, was the chief sponsor of the campaign measure, said, "We lost this battle but I'm confident we'll win the war." He said public funds for presidential-campaign expenses were needed to "end the corrupting, corrosive power of private money in public life" and to prevent politicians from becoming dependent on contributors who seek favors in return.

Although not a sponsor of the measure, Sen. Long strongly backed the election-reform provisions, but he said today, "This senator knows what it is to lose as well as to win."

Power Producers In Europe Urge Delay in A-Plant

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP).—An association of European electricity producers today called for a postponement of a European project for an enriched uranium plant and asked for U.S. technical help in the project.

The association groups 17 electricity producers from France, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland. It said in a statement that it asked for a three-month postponement of the Eurodif project, which calls for the construction of a 9,000-ton-capacity enrichment plant to start in January with the backing of France, Spain, Belgium, Italy and possibly Sweden.

The association said that it asked the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission to also postpone for three months the deadline of Dec. 31, 1973, for the renewal of certain contracts involving the enrichment of uranium.

The statement said the decisions were made to insure that the construction of the proposed European plant "benefits from the latest techniques."

Industry sources said the association's decision resulted from members' fears that the plant, using the French gaseous diffusion process, would not meet the growing demand for uranium. Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands are associated in Urenco, another European project.

RFE, Radio Liberty Cutting Employees

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Radio Free Europe said Saturday that it has discharged 55 of 86 employees in its New York office and may release more than 100 more in its Munich office, for economic reasons.

New York director Horst S. Petzall said the agency did not plan to cut back the number of broadcast hours beamed to Eastern Europe, although he said there might be some "program changes."

He added that Radio Liberty, which broadcasts to the Soviet Union and which is about half as big as RFE, will face "proportional" staff reductions.

India Guerrillas Active

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Security forces and Naga guerrillas exchanged fire on the eve of a visit to Nagaland by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, officials said yesterday. The guerrillas are fighting for autonomy for Nagaland, a state in northeastern India.

Uruguay Outlaws Red Party and Arrests Leaders

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 3 (AP).—The government of President Juan M. Bordaberry has outlawed the Communist party and begun a roundup of its leaders.

The Communist newspapers El Popular and Cronica were closed down and at a least one publisher, Eduardo A. Viera of El Popular, was arrested.

Montevideo was quiet as military and police units combed the city this weekend, raiding party headquarters, arresting an unknown number of leaders and tearing down political posters.

It was reported the government had a list of 80 Marxists it wanted detained. They belonged to the 50-year-old Communist party and 13 other leftist organizations. It was not known how many political leaders were arrested, but soldiers reportedly raided 14 party headquarters and seized their records.

The measures were in line with Mr. Bordaberry's campaign to eliminate all opposition to his government's seizure of power last June 27. With the support of the military, he dissolved parliament and municipal governments and announced he would eliminate leftist elements in Uruguay.

Private Funding of Campaig Assailed as Aiding Incumbe

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP).—Groups with special economic interests contributed almost three times as much money to members of the House and Senate as to their challengers in last year's elections, Common Cause reported last week.

The citizens' lobby said the economic-interest groups—bankers, businessmen, dairymen, physicians and trade unionists, among others—gave incumbents seeking re-election $3.9 million, compared with $1.4 million to challengers.

The present system of private financing for congressional elections clearly supports a "monopolistic incumbency party," Common Cause Chairman John W. Gardner told a news conference.

"Public financing of primary and general elections for Congress would encourage real competition—something few members of Congress have had to face [as incumbents]," he said.

The Common Cause report, the third in a series by the group's Campaign Monitoring Project, analyzes contributions to congressional candidates by political committees registered with the clerk of the House and the secretary of the Senate.

The report supplements a September analysis by Common Cause showing that congressional candidates in 1972, with i bents outspending challeng 2 to 1, expended $10.6 mill primaries and $66.4 million November elections.

The new report shows th tween April 7, 1972, when a disclosure law became eff and Election Day, reg political committees gave co sional candidates in the g election, $13,235,385. The lights:

● Business groups, such National Association of I facturers' BIPAC, gave $1,7 66 percent of it to incumbe percent to challengers and 7 cent in races with no incum However, these figures understate business contrib because many executives large sums as individuals was especially true for t industry. Business money w Republicans over Democrat ratio of 2 to 1.

● Agriculture groups, mainly milk producers, gave 926, 57 percent of it to i bents; and health groups as the American Medica sociation, donated $947,395, cent of it to incumbents.

● Labor groups, especial AFL-CIO's COPE, the Tea DRIVES and International Garment Workers Union gave $3,638,108, 58 percent cumbents, 27 percent to lengers and 20 percent in with no incumbents. Labor went to Democrats in a r 19 to 1, $3,454,822 to $178,3

● Miscellaneous interest gave $1,499,128.

Chile Releases Ill Refugee for Flight to Swed

SANTIAGO, Dec. 3 (R —A Uruguayan woman whose capture by Chilean sparked an incident in Swedish Ambassador Harald stam, was flown to Sto today.

Martha Ercilia Fernande had been identified ear Consuelo Alonso], sufferin abdominal cancer, was panied from a police h where she had been hel her arrest on Nov. 25. airport by UN and Swedi bassy officials.

Miss Fernandez, 31, ha arrested when she left t teofon of the Cuban E where she took refuge a Sept. 11 coup.

Sweden has been h Cuban affairs in Chile si military junta severed with Havana.

Mr. Edelstam claimed knocked down twice by when he and his aides keep Miss Fernandez fro arrested.

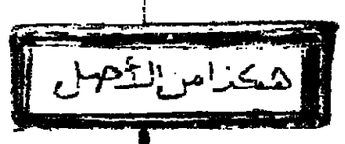
Spain Aide in Bonn

BONN, Dec. 3 (AP).—Foreign Minister Laureano Rodo opened talks this with his counterpart, Scheel, on Bonn's recent further German employe Spanish workers. Bonn t action because of an economic slowdown due Arab oil squeeze.

WEATHE

	C	F	
ALGARVE	11	52	Fair
AMSTERDAM	1	33	Clou
ANKARA	8	47	Rain
ATHENS	16	61	Clou
BEIRUT	20	68	Clou
BELGRADE	—8	18	Clou
BERLIN	—3	27	Snow
BRUSSELS	—1	30	Snow
BUDAPEST	—7	19	Fog
CAIRO			Clou
CASABLANCA	16	61	Clou
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Clou
COSTA DEL SOL	11	52	Fair
DUBLIN	9	48	Clou
EDINBURGH	10	50	Clou
FLORENCE	9	48	Clou
FRANKFURT	—10	14	Clou
GENEVA	—7	19	Fair
ISTANBUL	4	39	Rain
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clou
LISBON	7	45	Fair
LONDON	7	45	Clou
MADRID	5	41	Clou
MILAN	2	36	Fair
MONTREAL	1	33	Clou
MOSCOW	—14	7	Clou
MUNICH	—13	9	Clou
NEW YORK	8	46	Rain
NICE	7	45	Rain
OSLO	—6	21	Snow
PARIS	0	32	Snow
PRAGUE	—7	19	Clou
ROME	3	37	Clou
SOFIA	—7	19	Fog
STOCKHOLM	—2	27	Clou
TEHRAN	15	59	Fair
TEL AVIV	21	70	Clou
TUNIS	10	50	Rain
VENICE	1	33	Clou
VIENNA	—6	21	Clou
WARSAW	—6	21	Cloud
WASHINGTON	10	50	Sunn
ZURICH	—10	14	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: G.M. 46—1780 GMT, others at 1200



هكذا من الأصل

igh Court ars Review Boyle Case

uglas Dissents on ion-Funds Ruling

SHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).— er United Mine Workers ent W. A. (Tony) Boyle to- as refused Supreme Court w of his conviction for il- y contributing union funds ndidates for federal office.

th Justice William C. as dissenting, the court ed to hear Boyle's appeal March, 1972, conviction on es of illegally contributing 0 through Labor's Non- san League, the lobbying of the Mine Workers Union.

e was sentenced to fines ing $130,000, ordered to reim- the union for the $49,250 given five years in prison.

e former union boss's law- argued that holding him nally liable for authorizing litical contribution violated First Amendment rights.

Failed to Demonstrate

y also maintained that the nment failed to demonstrate the contributions were from luntary dues and assess- s paid by miners and thus . The structure of the ple charges was also claimed t Boyle in double jeopardy.

le was toppled from the presidency in 1972 in a ordered rerun of the UMW's election.

le's opponent in the 1969 on, Joseph A. Yablonski, Mr. Yablonski's wife and ter were slain in their sylvania home shortly after 969 balloting.

le is under a state charge urder and a federal charge priving Mr. Yablonski of ght to participate in union ties.

other action today, the me Court agreed to decide er there are circumstances permit prosecutors to use ce gathered from defen- who have not been fully d of their rights.

court agreed to hear a from an Oakland County, prosecuting attorney in empt to preserve a 1966 conviction of a man who not been advised of his to a court-appointed

lab's Gas Use essive, But s Than Before

STON, Dec. 3 (AP).—The space station continued to gas at an excessive rate but it was far below the ption yesterday, Mission said.

icials said the reduced use during an earth-resources indicated that ground con- s may be gradually solving oblem.

ot, they said, the Skylab-3 auts may have to cut back er earth-resources passes strict their viewing of the Kohoutek. Both activities maneuvers that use a deal of gas.

problem poses no danger to ree astronauts, now in the day of a planned 84-day a.

the first of two earth- es runs over the United today, control center ex- orecast that 335 pounds of gas would be needed. l of 375 was consumed. er, this was much less than erage 600 pounds used for ch maneuvers yesterday.

station was rolled into the position using new gas- techniques worked out by Control computers.

to Cut Back tary Bases 2 Countries

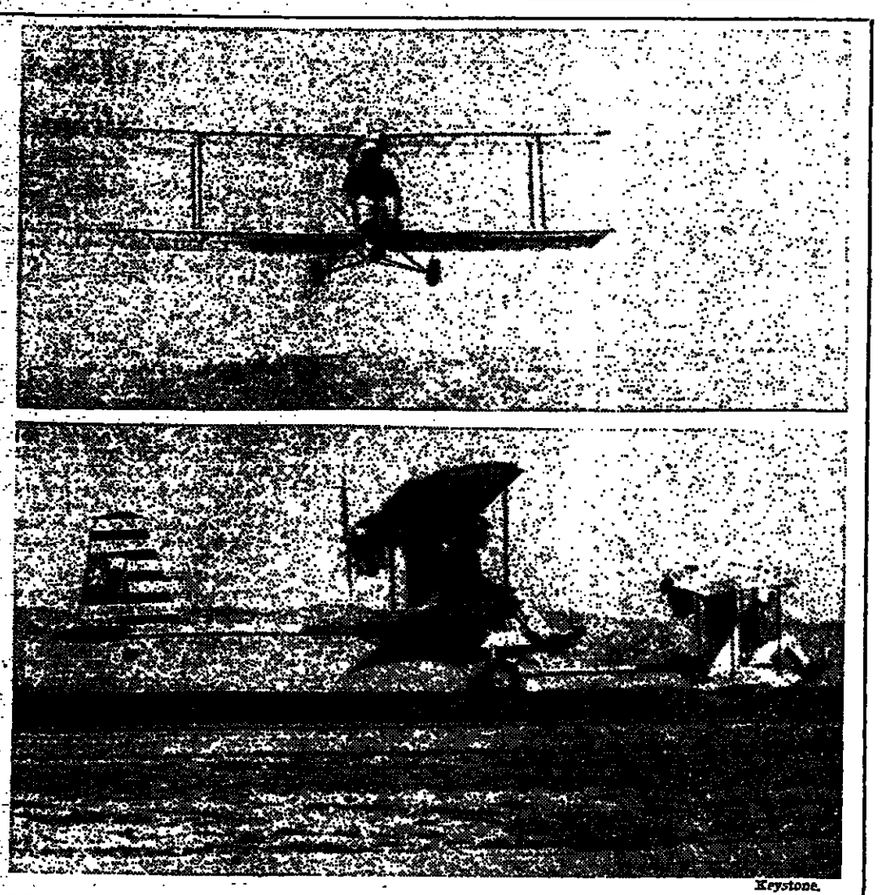
HINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).— fense Department disclosed that a reduction in U.S. erseas will affect 12 coun- d 58 installations.

gon spokesman Jerry W. m said 3,896 jobs would cted. He said he was not w many are held by Amer- ilitary personnel and how y citizens of the countries

se Secretary James R. ger on Friday announced or the cutback, saying it egin over the next two or onths.

Friedheim, releasing few on the reductions, declined which countries are in- He said the Defense De- nt hopes to save $34.7 mil- nually. He also said the s would be identified once ve been formally notified cutbacks.

NA RICCI
SALES DAYS
Wednesday 5
Collection Models
ns-Accessories and Hats:
from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Thursday 6
Collection Models
from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
rics: Thursday and Friday
from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
0, rue des Capucines



Keystone.

GETTING HIGH—With a certain amount of self-confidence, these young Americans take to the sky in do-it-yourself mini-planes which they assembled themselves from kits. The planes are reported able to do better than 40 mph.

Deal With Ex-Nixon Aide Denied

Burglary Case Against Krogh Dropped by California Court

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3 (AP).—A superior court judge today dismissed charges against Egil Krogh jr. in the burglary at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. He said he took into consideration Krogh's guilty plea to similar charges in Washington.

Judge Gordon Ringer accepted a recommendation by Deputy District Attorney Stephen Trott that the charges of burglary and conspiracy be dropped.

Neither Krogh nor his three co-defendants in the case—John D. Ehrlichman, G. Gordon Liddy and David Young—appeared for the five-minute hearing.

Krogh's Los Angeles attorney, Norbert Schlei, said after the hearing that he was certain Krogh would be available to testify at the trial of the three other defendants.

Bargaining Denied

Mr. Trott informed the judge that Krogh "has not bargained for a predetermined sentence." Krogh has said he would not consult with prosecutors or defense attorneys concerning his future testimony until after he was sentenced. He said he took this stand to insure that the sentence was not influenced by his cooperation.

Krogh, onetime head of the secret White House "plumbers" squad, pleaded guilty in Washington Friday to interfering with the civil liberties of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis J. Fielding. He has admitted approving a 1971 break-in at the doctor's office in Beverly Hills for the purpose of getting Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatric records.

Former White House aides Ehrlichman, Liddy and Young are scheduled for trial Dec. 19 but pretrial motions are likely to cause slight delays. They are charged with burglary and conspiracy. Mr. Ehrlichman also is charged with perjury.

In other developments connected with the Watergate case:

● U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica in Washington listened in private today to "exact copies" of President Nixon's subpoenaed Watergate tapes. The court clerk said that copies were being used so that Judge Sirica could not accidentally erase anything on the originals.

● Special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski yesterday denied a White House aide's charge that members of his committee leaked information to the press.

Replying to charges made by White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren, he said: "Without entering a debate over the subject of leaks, I want to state that I have complete confidence that my office has not disclosed any investigative material concerning any individual or any case, and I understand that the individual who made that charge, who said he was not speaking for the White House but personally, has since said he has no facts in the case and that he regrets raising the question if it is wrong."

● The lawyer for President Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, said last night that Miss Woods was "unhappy" with the manner in which White House lawyers represented her in November in the tapes case.

Segretti Apologizes To Muskie

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, said yesterday that Donald Segretti, convicted of political "dirty tricks" including sabotage of Sen. Muskie's 1972 presidential campaign, had sent him a letter of apology.

"Segretti is a very sorry young man," said the senator, who ran for his party's nomination but dropped out in the primaries.

He said that he would not take legal action against Segretti. "No action on my part to have him prosecuted would serve any purpose at all. In fact, he's written me a letter of apology," Sen. Muskie said.

Nixon Backs Rescheduling Of Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—President Nixon today approved the rescheduling of the frequently delayed trade bill by the House of Representatives for Dec. 10 and 11.

House action on the bill has been delayed on three previous occasions at the request of the President and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. The bill would give Mr. Nixon the authority to raise and lower tariff barriers and negotiate on nontariff barriers.

The delicate state of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union in attempting to resolve the Middle East crisis has been cited on previous occasions as the reason for postponing House action on the bill.

The trade bill contains a provision that would give the Soviet Union most-favored-nation trade treatment—placing it on the same level as America's major Western trading partners—only if it did not continue its restrictive emigration policies for Jews.

Rickover Named Full Admiral

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Hyman G. Rickover, considered the "father" of the U.S. nuclear submarine, was promoted to full admiral today.

In remarks after President Nixon presided over his promotion ceremonies, Adm. Rickover said: "We do not need excited change. We must accept responsibility and work for the restoration to the country of quiet and harmony."

7 Oil Concerns Charged in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI).—State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz said yesterday that anti-trust proceedings have been begun against seven oil companies that allegedly engaged in an "illegal understanding and arrangement" to eliminate price competition in the New York City area.

Named as defendants in the New York Supreme Court suit were Shell Oil Co., Exxon Corp., Gulf Oil Co., Sun Oil Co., American Oil Co., Texaco Inc. and Mobil Corp. Mr. Lefkowitz said the complaint charges that the firms refrained from competing in areas where there was no competition from independent companies; granted rebates to some of their dealers, but not all; while maintaining high "official" wholesale prices, and concentrated discriminatory rebates in areas where there was significant competition from independent companies.

U.S. Drug Concerns Acquitted by Court

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT).—A federal judge has acquitted Charles Pfizer & Co., the American Cyanamid Co. and the Bristol-Myers Co. of conspiracy and of monopolizing the market for broad-spectrum antibiotics.

Judge John M. Cannella of the District Court here dismissed last week the 12-year-old suit against the three concerns on grounds of reasonable doubt.

The companies had been accused of conspiring to exclude competition, fix prices and monopolize the antibiotics market, particularly in the manufacture of the drug tetracycline.

Pioneer-10, in Key Maneuver, Makes Close Pass by Jupiter

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 3 (UPI).—Pioneer-10 headed into a potentially destructive radiation belt today before edging as close as it could to Jupiter, the largest planet in the solar system.

The nuclear-powered spacecraft sped at 23 miles a second toward a point 81,000 miles from Jupiter and was expected to reach it at 0225 GMT Tuesday.

A belt of radiation is in the Pioneer's path and there is a possibility that this radioactive field could cripple or destroy the spacecraft's instruments.

Jupiter is the key to fu ther planetary exploration because larger spacecraft need its orbital motions as a giant slingshot to shoot them on the way. Without Jupiter, outer planetary travel would be possible but more difficult with present technology. Pioneer was the first vehicle to fly beyond Mars toward the outer planets.

Five-Year Radio

At the space agency mission control center, NASA scientists adopted and discarded theories about such matters as the shape and size of Jupiter's vast magnetic field. Robert Nunnaker, the deputy project manager, said Jupiter was very different than previously visualized by the scientists.

After the encounter with Jupiter, the 570-pound Pioneer will continue across the orbits of Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.

Its radio was designed to keep working for five more years, and in 1987 the craft will become the first to escape the solar system.

At Jupiter, Pioneer gathered information about mysteries relating to how Jupiter—and the solar system—was created and messaged back 2,000 pieces of data a second.

Many of the data bits went to make up color pictures of Jupiter and its atmospheric currents stretching across the planet. One of Jupiter's clouds, possibly a storm 10,000 miles wide, appeared in the pictures yesterday.

The spacecraft took Jupiter's temperature, analyzed its chemical elements, measured its mass, and gathered clues to its internal structure. Little of the data related to the question of whether condiions for primitive molecular life exist on Jupiter, a subject to be studied in the future.

Throughout Pioneer's 21-month journey, it has studied activities of high-ene gy atomic particles, a subject related to the production of nuclear energy on earth.

AMA Leadership Assailed by Members

U.S. Doctors Split on Law for Evaluation of Their Work

By Richard D. Lyons

ANAHEIM, Calif., Dec. 3 (NYT).—The American Medical Association, already beset by sagging membership and challenges to its authority, is being swept by a rank-and-file rebellion of thousands of doctors.

The issue is government regulation of the practice of medicine and what dissident doctors view as the knuckling under by the AMA's leadership to federal officialdom.

Many of the several thousand doctors who gathered here yesterday for the opening of the AMA's annual clinical convention are angry over what they regard as the sellout position of their leadership in dealings with federal officials, and the association's leaders are openly worried.

The focus of discontent is a little known law, passed by Congress a year ago, that created a national organization to monitor the quality of every doctor's professional work, whether he is performing open-heart surgery or making a house call, if the services are being paid for by federal programs.

Law Is Opposed

Groups representing 65,000 doctors have already voiced some degree of opposition to the AMA's official position of complying with the law.

The law is bitterly resented by many doctors, and 16 resolutions have already been introduced here at the AMA's House of Delegates calling for its repeal. However, association officials pleaded that this was unrealistic.

"The law poses the greatest threat to the private practice of medicine of any piece of legislation ever passed by Congress," according to Dr. Malcolm C. Todd of Long Beach, Calif., the AMA's president-elect.

But Dr. Todd said that repeal of the law would be both "unattainable and politically naive." He and the association's president, Dr. Russell B. Roth of Erie, Pa., are urging restraint.

These leaders are attempting to head off an association confrontation with the federal government similar to the one that erupted before the passage of the Medicare legislation in 1965. The battle to prevent Medicare's passage cost the AMA about $7 million and an incalculable amount of prestige in the eyes of many Americans.

The new issue is far more complicated. It involves what are called Professional Standards Review Organizations, or PSRO. One conservative group of doctors, the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, said that the initials stand for "physicians should roll over."

The act ordered the creation of groups of doctors who would look over the shoulders of their colleagues to make sure that every medical decision involving Medicare, Medicaid and the Maternal and Child Health Program was valid.

This means a staggering amount of work involving 50 million people. As an example, more than 10 million hospital admissions would have to be reviewed every year to make sure that there was a proper reason for ordering a person into a hospital and keeping him there, that the diagnosis was correct and that the course of treatment was being professionally handled. About 350 specific procedures would be monitored.

One federal health official has estimated privately that 25 percent of hysterectomies now being performed are unnecessary and should be eliminated by the PSRO work, and that perhaps as many as half of the antibiotic prescriptions now being written are unneeded.

The intent of Congress was to eliminate such unnecessary medical services in an effort to reduce the increasing federal bill for Medicare and Medicaid, which is now $18 billion. If National Health Insurance goes into effect, as it probably will in a few years, the federal health bill could be $50 billion.

German Highway Toll: 1

BONN, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Only one person died on the highways of West Germany yesterday, compared with an average Sunday total of 55 traffic deaths, police reported today. Yesterday was the second Sunday on which driving was banned to conserve gasoline. A week earlier, there were 10 traffic deaths. Police said the statistical improvement indicates that Germans were now heeding the ban more faithfully.

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Awarning to investors worried about INFLATION/DEVALUATION

Inflation and devaluation have already slashed away nearly 2/3 of the US dollar's 1940 buying power. William McChesney Martin Jr., former Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, warns: "We have engaged in fiscal stimulus which is so far in excess of any reasonable requirement that it borders on the irresponsible."

Dr. Franz Pick, world-famous monetary authority, warns: "The US dollar . . . has now entered the stage of terminal disease," and that bankruptcy is "inevitable."

And Harry Browne, whose book HOW YOU CAN PROFIT FROM THE COMING DEVALUATION accurately predicted the first dollar devaluation in 37 years, and the record gold prices, warns: "The alternatives are narrowed to either *runaway inflation* or a full-scale *depression*."

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Greece's New Regime Closes A Major Conservative Paper

ATHENS, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The new military-backed regime has closed one of Athens's major daily newspapers, newsmen said yesterday, despite repeated statements since the overthrow of George Papadopoulos eight days ago that censorship was lifted.

Sources said the conservative-oriented afternoon daily Vrathyni was padlocked Saturday night by men in civilian clothes, accompanied by four locksmiths.

The men said they were acting on orders of "the chief," but did not identify him and gave no reason for the lockup.

The final editions of the newspaper carried a front-page editorial mildly critical of the regime's first policy statement, plus a statement by a former junta member combining praise and criticism.

An article on page seven, headlined "The Unapproachable Fortresses of Attica," described the three homes of ousted President Papadopoulos and their elaborate defense systems employing radar, frogman patrols and underground escape routes.

Friday, the government announced its 1974 austerity budget and ordered Greek universities to open today because order has been fully restored.

Universities were ordered closed until Dec. 10 by the deposed administration of Mr. Papadopoulos, following student riots last month.

No Military Seen

At Athens University today, students were milling in the yards and corridors, discussing academic and political developments. No soldiers were seen there, witnesses said. Police also were kept away from campuses.

Presenting the 99-billion-drachma ($3.6 billion) budget for 1974, Deputy Finance Minister George Dimakopoulos said, "Reflecting a spirit of austerity, the new budget will meet the essential functions of the administration and will allow for development projects considered necessary for the maintenance of the economy's rate of development, together with securing monetary stability."

Former Col. Dimitrios Stamatelopoulos, one of the original officers who launched the April, 1967, military coup, yesterday praised the army's new intervention.

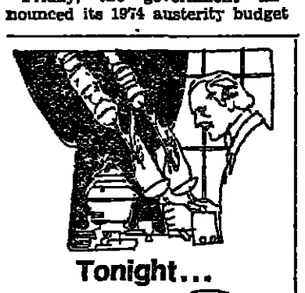
"Praise to the armed forces for the intervention of Nov. 25, 1973, because through it they rid themselves of an unscrupulous exploiter of their honor and of the national tasks they undertook through the revolution of April, 1967," he said.

Four new ministers and two deputy ministers today joined the 18-member cabinet of Premier Adamantios Androutsopoulos.

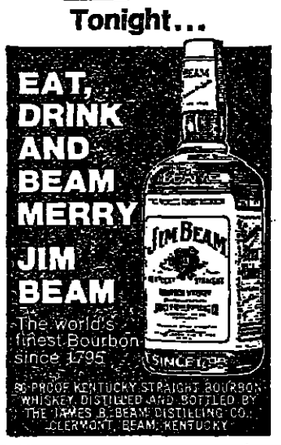
Two of them, Gen. Vassilios Tsoumbas, minister of the interior, and Elias Balopoulos, minister without portfolio, had been cabinet ministers under Mr. Papadopoulos.

Press Institute Protest

ZURICH, Dec. 3 (AP).—The International Press Institute, an organization of 1,900 editors and publishers in 62 countries, today protested to Greece against the closing of Vrathyni.

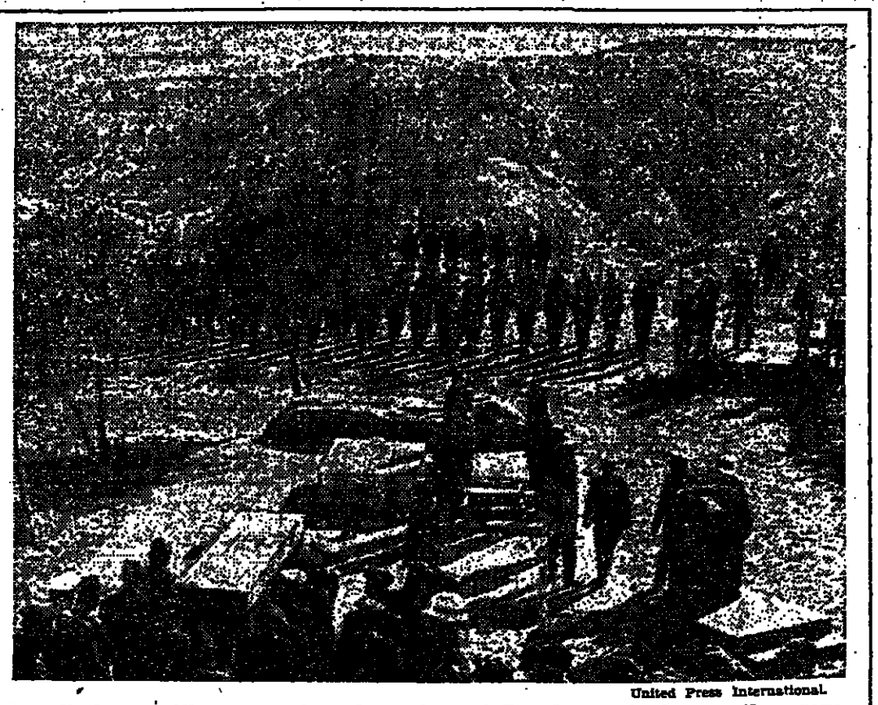


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United Press International.

Israeli Army officers carrying the coffin of David Ben-Gurion to the grave of his wife Paula, who died in 1968. Burial services were also held in Jerusalem.

Ben-Gurion Buried as Israel Pays Silent Tribute

JERUSALEM, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—David Ben-Gurion was buried today in a hilltop grave overlooking the Negev Kibbutz of Sde Boker, where he lived for 20 years.

Mr. Ben-Gurion chose the spot rather than the traditional cemetery of honor on Jerusalem's Mount Herzl. Israel's elder statesman died on Saturday at 87, after suffering a stroke two weeks ago.

About 200 persons watched the simple burial ceremony, which took place shortly after a much larger funeral service in the forecourt of the Knesset (parliament) in Jerusalem, attended by several thousand, including government leaders and delegations from abroad.

Just before the Jerusalem ceremony, the whole of Israel came to a standstill for a minute and sirens wailed to honor the man who proclaimed the nation's rebirth when he became first premier 25 years ago.

Obituaries

Hiram Haydn, Publisher, Author of 5 Novels

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 3.—Hiram Haydn, 66, editor since 1944 of the American Scholar, the quarterly of Phi Beta Kappa, the author of five novels and a founder of Atheneum publishers, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

Since 1964, Mr. Haydn was a co-publisher of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. He produced his own lists of books for publication, with production and distribution assumed by the house headed by William Jovanovich.

An author in his own right, Mr. Haydn specialized in 17th-century English literature, and his major scholarly work was "The Counter-Renaissance," a history of intellectual crosscurrents.

The five novels he wrote were: "The Hands of Esau," "Manhattan Furlough," "The Time Is Noon," "Report From the Red Windmill" and "By Nature Free."

His autobiography, "Words & Faces," is scheduled for spring publication by Harcourt.

J. Castellanos Rivas

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 3 (AP).—Salvador's Communist leader Jacinto Castellanos Rivas, 74, who helped Fidel Castro to gain power in Cuba, was found dead Friday at his home, authorities said.

A judge declared that Mr. Rivas died of a self-inflicted bullet wound.

Mr. Rivas was with Mr. Castro when the Cuban leader took power in 1959 in Cuba. Mr. Castro put him in charge of ideological programs on Radio Havana, where he used the pseudonym Patricio Quiroga.

In recent years Mr. Rivas was active in political movements in several Central American countries.

R. E. (Bob) Smith

HOUSTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—R.E. (Bob) Smith, 79, who built an estimated $500 million fortune in oil land and cattle and financed the city's first big league baseball team, died Thursday after an extended illness.

Considered one of the nation's wealthiest men, Mr. Smith began his career as a roughneck in the oil fields of east Texas, then expanded to independent production in 1920.

"For a long time, he didn't even have a geologist on his staff," a former partner once said of him. "He just found oil."

Mr. Smith, an avid baseball fan, rejected professional offers after his high school graduation, but years later financed Houston's National League baseball franchise, known then as the 45s and now as the Houston Astros. He was also an active supporter for the building of the Astrodome.

David Rothman

PARIS, Dec. 3 (IHT).—Fashion consultant David Rothman, in his 60s, died at a London clinic Saturday.

He organized fashion galas all over the world, including a recent one with Britain's Princess Margaret and Pierre Cardin. He also acted as a middleman in selling French couture to foreign department stores.

More French Reds

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UPI).—A total 62,218 persons have joined the French Communist party in 1973—the highest figure in 25 years—party official André Vieuguet said today, adding that membership is now 410,000.

But Policies Seen Unaltered

Seoul Cabinet Is Reshuffled; Head of the CIA Is Removed

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL, Dec. 3 (WP).—In an effort to contain the discontent which is fast eroding his position, President Chung Hee Park today ousted South Korea's second most powerful figure and changed most of the faces around the cabinet table. There is no signal yet, however, that he is prepared to change his policies.

Mr. Park's practices of iron rule, police state methods, social inequality and the continuing Japanese economic invasion are the major grievances of students, religious leaders, intellectuals and journalists who have created a crescendo of opposition in recent weeks. The Park policies, rather than personalities in the cabinet, have been the major cause of protest. Thus there is little reason to expect that today's changes in the faces at the top will suffice to change the situation.

By far the most dramatic news in the sudden governmental shuffle, was the replacement of Lee Hu Rak as director of South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency. No new position was announced for Mr. Lee, who generally had been considered the second most powerful man in the country.

Ex-Public Prosecutor

Justice Minister Shin Jik Soo, who was appointed the new CIA director, served for eight years as public prosecutor and is considered a completely loyal and willing subordinate of Mr. Park. There was no immediate indication that the CIA will relax its close supervision of every aspect of Korean life, including campuses, churches, press organs and economic affairs.

Premier Kim Jong Pil, key member of the military junta which seized power here 12 years ago and the first director of the CIA, retains his job as nominal leader of the government. A total of eight former generals or colonels—three more than before—have been named to cabinet posts. In addition to the premier, they are the ministers of defense, home affairs, communications, construction, transportation, cabinet administration and minister without portfolio.

While a number are considered competent technocrats, there are no widely acclaimed or distinguished new faces in the lineup. The change does not appear to broaden the popular base for an increasingly unpopular government.

Education Minister Stays

Perhaps significantly, the ministers of education and of information, who implemented restrictive measures regarding campuses and the press, were left in office. The education minister shut down the campuses for Christmas three weeks early in an effort to stop student demonstrations, and the information minister sought to pressure the newly emboldened press to stop reporting the spreading protests.

An estimated 2,500 college students demonstrated in Seoul today, many of them gathering in front of the locked gates of their universities. Students of the women's university—wearing black ribbons on their blouses—took their slogans for campus freedom, freedom of the press and other individual rights to the front of the National Assembly. Until recently, female students contented themselves with making tea and bandages for the young men who carried the banners of dissent.

The government persuaded most of the newspaper publishers to agree late last week to stop reporting anti-government demonstrations beginning today. However, the publisher of the Donga Ilbo, the country's most influential and independent paper, absented himself from the meeting at which this decision was made. Pressured by a newsroom protest of 300 staff members, he let the presses roll this morning with news of 13 anti-government incidents.

The Joongang Ilbo, the other major afternoon daily, deleted news of demonstrations from most of its editions. But after its staff protested vehemently and threatened to renew a recent walkout against news suppression, the management allowed 10 items of anti-government news to appear in the final edition.

High-Nicotine Cigarettes See Safest in Stud

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Cigarettes with a high nicotine content may be the least harmful for heavy smokers, according to the results of research carried out by a leading British authority on medical aspects of smoking.

Dr. M. Russell said he found that when smokers of cigarettes with a medium amount of nicotine were given high-nicotine cigarettes, the number they smoked dropped and conversely, if they were given low-nicotine cigarettes the number they smoked rose.

In an article published this week in the British Medical Journal, Dr. Russell said smokers adjust the amount of smoke inhaled to maintain a constant amount of nicotine in the blood. Since the harmful elements of cigarette smoke are thought to be tar and carbon monoxide, the safest cigarette is probably one that is a high nicotine, low tar and low carbon monoxide yield, Dr. Russell concluded.

News Analysis

Brezhnev Visit to India: Boo To Russia and to Mrs. Gandh

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The Soviet flags along Parliament Street have disappeared. Scattered signs reading "Welcome Comrade Brezhnev" and "Indo-Soviet Solidarity" littered the pavement over the weekend.

The exultant departure of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, last Friday has evoked an uncertain mood. After five days of speeches, ceremonies, meetings and hoopla, mixed with rumor and gossip, the Brezhnev visit resembled a big, though not relaxed, party with the Soviet chief and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi engaged in a prolonged minuet. The weekend after has left Indians, as well as Russians and foreign diplomats, applauding but wanting more.

The feeling here is that the formidable Mrs. Gandhi has eluded Mr. Brezhnev's bearhug, yet has emerged with some striking domestic political gains.

At the same time, Mr. Brezhnev solidified the Soviet Union's powerful economic relationship with India—the most populous nation in the world after China—and created a firm base for Soviet involvement here that could last for decades.

Ambitious Agreement

The two nations signed an ambitious 15-year economic agreement that includes a major increase in trade—possibly as much as 200 percent by 1980—as well as Soviet assistance to India in the expansion of two major steel plants and the development of such industries as oil, gas, petrochemicals, power and shipping.

The agreements also call for ties between Indian and Soviet planners—each country has a five-year plan that could intertwine with the other's at levels—and a step-up in cu and scientific exchanges. "eration" efforts involving peaceful uses of atomic e and space programs were an nounced. On international ters, the statement was except to express support fo Arabs and for the overall toward reconciliation be East and West.

Surprisingly, the Indians said to have been taken aba the Russians' comments a increased U.S.-Soviet ties well-placed source said that Indian side didn't appreciat extent of the détente with United States until Brezhne them.

"They realize now that S American ties are much than they thought," he add

No Mention of Arms

Perhaps what was most s cant about the agreements left unannounced. There is mention of Soviet military plies to India, a linchpin of relationship. There was no on China, which is a sour mutual worry. There was ing said about Mr. Brezhnev for an Asian collective-se system, which would seek to tain China.

Even the details of the nomic agreement were kept Reasons for this vary: Som that India and the Soviet are reluctant to let other n know the extent of their ir ment. Others say that div the details could affect p prices on commodities that cow is planning to ship he

Politically, Mr. Brezhnev has cemented Mrs. Ga power in the governing Co party, where the radical wi grown restive in the la months, especially over that the prime minister f easing restrictions on priv vestment. "With a cert from Brezhnev, Mrs. Gand walk over the leftists an Communists now," one political analyst said. "Ho anyone say that she's not r enough?"

Mr. Brezhnev has begun is viewed here as the start effort to expand Soviet inf in Asia, rivaling the U States, Japan and esp China.

Stirred Uncertainty

Economically, though Brezhnev visit has stirred tainty. Although the Union will serve as a major to this nation of 570 millio (Brezhnev's promises have short of India's greatest fertilizer, newsprint, ind raw materials, oil.

Some economists feel th relationship has produced in resources, with New De the short end. For year Russians have accepted cre Indian rupees. These cred used by the Soviet Union t chase Indian goods.

The Indians have wel these terms because it mea there would be no drain o eign exchange. But some economists now feel that items as leather and cashe which are sought by the Ru are being sent to them o for rupee credits, when they be sold on world markets a prices for needed foreig change.

Husak in India

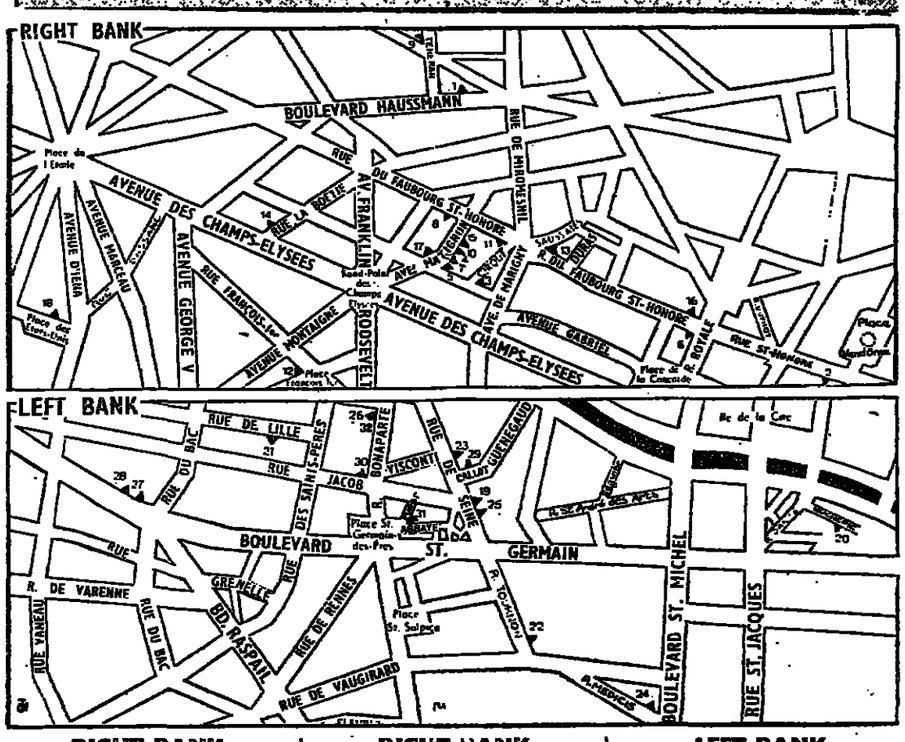
NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (The general secretary o Czechoslovak Communist Gustav Husak, arrived here for a one-week official v India.

Mr. Husak is scheduled t three agreements. Wednesd fore leaving on a four-day the country.

DEATH NOTICE

DAVID ROTHMAN, on 30th ber, 1973, of 20 Avenue Victo Paris (16e) and 7, Clarence London, N.W.1. Deeply mou his sister and brothers. Funeral

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tresses Policy's Hazards

Suslov Gives Detente Views That Differ From Brezhnev's

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (AP).—The viet Communist party's ideolo- al specialist, Mikhail A. Suslov, is challenged the version of tente which has been widely aborated by the party chief, neral Secretary Leonid I. zhnev.

In a recent speech, Mr. Suslov, Politburo member, departed arply from Mr. Brezhnev's opti- tic line on developing relations th the West to a high stage of operation.

Where Mr. Brezhnev has em- asized the "mutual benefits," Suslov stressed the hazards. Coming from the party's senior ologue, the reservations im- cit in the speech suggest a it in the Politburo over the ce and the form of the general retary's "peace policy."

Resistance to détente has al- dy been indicated in the armed ces and secret police, both of ich are directly represented on a Politburo for the first time ce the era of Stalin.

Speech in Lithuania

Mr. Suslov's hard-line speech s made last Wednesday in nius, the capital of Soviet huania. The text was publish- in Sovietskaya Litva the fol- ring day. A copy of the news- per has just reached Moscow. Significantly, the central press not print the Suslov text. avda, the party paper, publish- only a summary which deleted most tendentious remarks and re the impression that Mr. slov was 100-percent behind Brezhnev policy. This rendi- n could have been the work a Brezhnev loyalist.

Mr. Suslov introduced the for- n-policy section of his address h the declaration that "the hority of the Soviet Union in international arena has never n as high as it is now."

He said this was the "objective" son for the "turn away from cold war." Another important tor forcing the West to seek accommodation with Russia, said, was "the sharpness of class struggle between labor and capital in capitalist countries."

While Mr. Suslov acknowledged that there might be "realists" among Western political leaders, he said that this "does not testify at all to a change in the nature of capitalism."

He warned of "forces at large in the world" which oppose détente.

Mr. Suslov then cited a passage from Mr. Brezhnev's recent address to the congress of "peace-loving forces" in Moscow, taking out of context the most pessimistic passage from the general secretary's long speech to the delegates.

"As L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech . . . 'We all know well that wars and grave international crises are far from being done away with. Acts of aggression are still committed in the world and far from all peoples can feel secure,'" Mr. Suslov said.

It looked like a deliberate distortion of Mr. Brezhnev's intention.

Mr. Brezhnev in his speech went on to praise as a "great achievement" the acts of "powerful state and public forces" to "stop the aggression," which could be read as a reference to joint Soviet-American action in the Middle East.

Further, Mr. Brezhnev followed by saying, "We are deeply convinced that the current reversal from cold war to détente, from military confrontation to more solid security, to peaceful cooperation, is the main tendency in present-day international relations."

Mr. Suslov relied on none of this for his address.

"Reactionary forces," he said, "have increased their attempts to undermine trust in the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. They again and again put forward the scarecrow of a 'Soviet military menace,' advance the false thesis that only the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries are not interested in the process of détente. They demand that in exchange for détente, the Soviet Union make one-sided concessions and they try to interfere in the internal affairs of our country.

"Of course these demands are absurd, and the attempts at interference are adventuristic," he declared.

The concessions that the West has urged the Soviet Union to make include an opening of the closed Soviet society and an increased flow of people and ideas across the frontiers dividing the two worlds.

Mr. Suslov made it clear he was having none of that. And he threw his support behind the present Soviet policy to suppress dissent.



Mikhail A. Suslov

tory of Thefts at Hermitage evealed by Russian Paper

By Christopher S. Wren

OSCOW, Dec. 3 (NYT).— n embellishments began dis- earing from the antique fur- re and rare books inside the mitage museum in Leningrad years ago, officials thought thieves were among the mil- s of visitors.

ut when crystal pendants and ils vanished from the chande- s high overhead, the Leningrad ce suspected an inside job. hey proceeded to crack a ring our present or former museum tricians who, over the next it months, were tried, convict- and sent to prison camps. ir thefts were estimated at 00 rubles or about $70,000 at official rate of exchange.

stonished at such brazenness, youth newspaper Komsomols- a Pravda sent a correspondent learn how the thefts could e been committed. His article erday offers a rare look in- the sort of crime caper that Soviet press almost never re- s.

he article dated the art thefts n 1968, although the culprits e apparently caught only with- he last year. Three of them working at the Hermitage. fourth, an artist who acted the fence, had previously ked as an electrician at the eum.

he thieves confessed to hav- ing made their selective snatches between 8 and 9 a.m., when the halls were open but the visitors had not yet arrived. The guards never searched their bags because they were employees. "I could have stolen every day," one boasted. "There were all sorts of possibilities for that."

The newspaper gave one instance in the summer of 1968 when Mikhail A. Teterin, the 27-year-old ringleader, pried seven fragments of Florentine mosaic valued at 1,750 rubles from an Italian antique sideboard with a screwdriver.

Teterin said in his defense that he had "every opportunity" to steal, "but I did it only on occasion."

Low-Paid Job

At first, Teterin dared Valery M. Chernitsov and Valery Y. Beliseyev, both 21, to steal a bronze goat's head, then never paid them as he had promised.

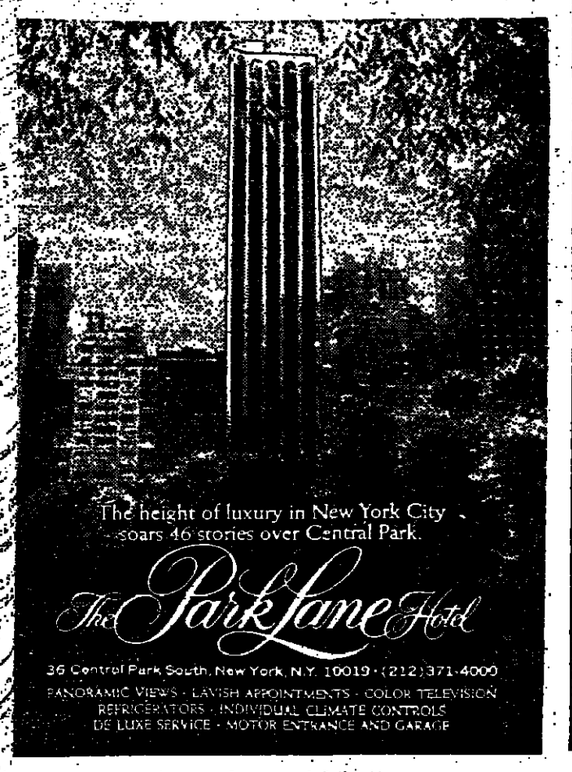
He later directed them to pluck crystal pendants and petals from the chandeliers. "We thought that the thefts wouldn't be discovered because the chandelier hangs so high off the floor," Chernitsov said. He estimated that Teterin gave them no more than 100 rubles for everything they stole.

An artist named Mikhail L. Monastirsky, 28, was described as the receiver of the stolen goods. For four months in 1969, he had managed to work as an electrician at the Hermitage, although he had no experience in that trade.

Teterin, as the mastermind, drew 10 years at hard labor in a "strict regime" prison camp. The others were sent to a regular "corrective labor colony" for terms ranging from seven to nine years.

nch Aide in Moscow

OSCOW, Dec. 3 (Reuters).— rt Galley, French Armed es Minister, arrived here to- for a week's visit to the So- Union. He was met at the rt by Marshal Andrei hko, the Soviet Defense Min- and Boris Bugayev, the ster for Civil Aviation.



Not Impeded by Diplomatic Stances, as Soviet-American Deals Are

China-U.S. Trade in 1973 Seen Tenfold Last Year's Total

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).—American trade with China this year is surging tenfold from the 1972 level. Exports to China will reach $840 million by the year's end while imports from China will total $60 million, according to officials of the White House and the State and Commerce Departments.

These experts say that the thaw in political relations between the two nations paved the way for the dramatic trade increase. But they say that it was mainly due to economic factors—the poor Chinese grain harvest in 1972 and the new Chinese desire to acquire Western technology.

Chinese and American leaders seem prepared to let their economic relations move forward more or less independent of political issues. This is in contrast to Soviet-American relations, in which the leaders on both sides carefully mix trade discussions with diplomatic talks.

In 1971, the trade was tiny and one-way—$4.9 million in exports to China. In 1972, the United States exported $60 million in goods to China and imported $30 million in goods. In 1973, the two-way trade total is ballooning to $900 million.

China's worldwide trade went from $4.7 billion in 1971 to $5.8 billion in 1972 and is approaching an estimated $7 billion in 1973. This represents about 4 percent of China's gross national product, or about the same proportion as in the Soviet Union.

Of the estimated $840 million in this year's American exports to China, three-quarters is in agricultural products—wheat, corn, cotton and soybeans. The Chinese grain harvest in 1972 was described as very poor. China, therefore, turned to American exports of farm products as well as industrial products and advanced technology. The largest single transaction was the sale of 10 Boeing-707s for $150 million.

Two-thirds of China's exports to the United States was in the form of primary products—silk and hog bristles for toothbrushes and paint brushes. China also exported antiques, food specialties and light manufactured goods such as rugs.

The most pressing problem in Sino-American trade relations, government officials say, is the deficit of almost $800 million that China is running.

So far, China has met this situation by using its trade surplus with states like Singapore and Hong Kong to offset its deficit with the United States. Washington officials believe that China's overall imports and exports are in balance but that this cannot last long.

China has a policy of paying for everything in cash—either American dollars or British pounds. Officials in Washington cannot estimate the size of China's foreign reserves in currency, but they assume these reserves will soon be exhausted.

This would put China in the position of either asking for credits (and going into debt) or trying to increase its exports. Peking has had a long-standing policy against incurring debt. It has modified this only to the extent of working out an extended payments arrangement with Japan for certain large purchases.

American officials predict that China will move to increase its exports, but they foresee a multitude of obstacles.

First, there are legal problems. Private American claims for Chinese expropriation of property in the past involve a total of $197 million, and there are other claims as well. This means that China cannot hold a trade fair or open bank accounts in the United States without the risk of these claimants attaching Chinese goods and money.

About $75 million in Chinese government funds deposited in American banks has been blocked since 1950. Officials say that negotiations are under way to settle the private American claims and to unblock China's bank accounts.

Second, there is the problem of most-favored-nation status. This matter, according to congressional sources, is not likely to be cleared up soon, and no exception will be made for China. Chinese exports to the United States, a State Department official says, would immediately increase about 15 percent if this preferred status were conferred.

Even then, officials maintain, Washington would seek a quid pro quo. In dealing with planned economies, Washington asks them to make structural changes in their way of doing business with foreigners—so that Americans will find, for example, new facilities for businessmen, shipping arrangements and port openings.

Third, another problem for China is learning how to make its products salable to open markets. This means finding out about competitive pricing, labeling laws and the like. Experts say this will take time.

American officials point out that China is "tough and meticulous" in its business dealings. But they hasten to add that all is moving along in a cooperative manner.

East, West Europeans End Education Parley

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Education ministers of East and West European nations today wound up an eight-day conference in which they discussed developments in higher education and explored possibilities of cultural and educational cooperation.

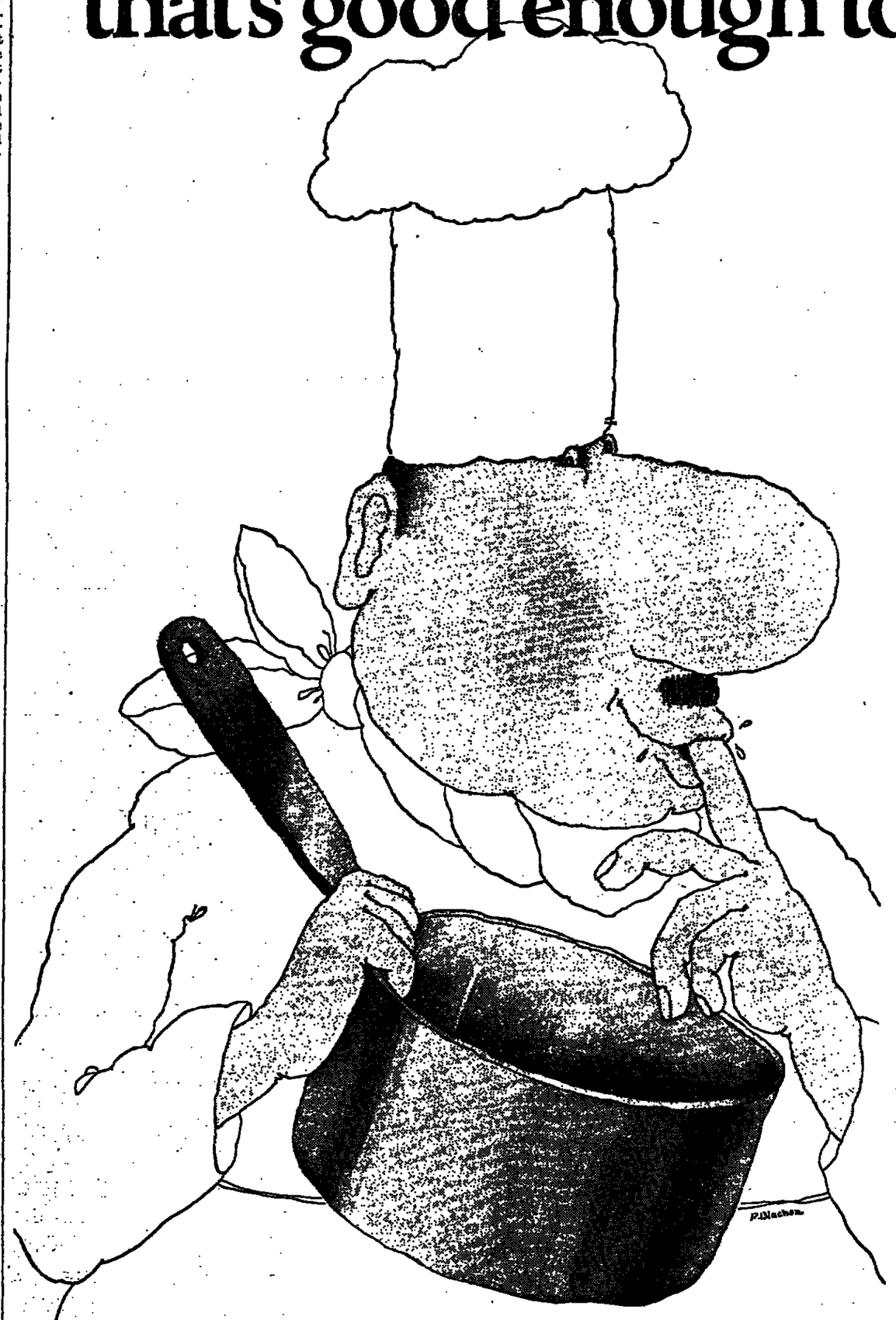
The conference group approved a motion asking their 27 nations to encourage bilateral agreements for exchanges of students. It also asks the director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to propose measures to speed the preparation of a regional agreement among European countries.

Peking Orders 15 More Tridents

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—The Hawker Siddeley Aircraft Co. announced today that it has sold 15 more Trident jetliners to China, making a total sale of 35 aircraft for £120 million.

Company officials said the latest deal, signed in Peking on Saturday, was believed to be the biggest single export order for British aircraft. The 15 Tridents with spares are worth £50 million. The 20 others were ordered in three separate groups last year and in 1971. The first five of these have been delivered.

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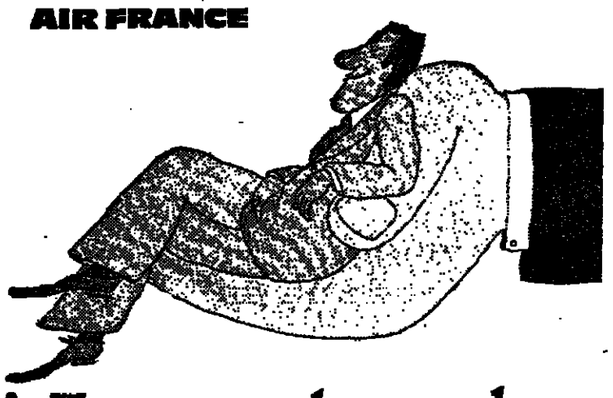
What they came up with is a series of menus that merit the name Grande Cuisine Française.

For example:
Ballotine de caneton à l'orange, Gâteau de gigot braisé and fruits frais; Saumon citron poivre vert, Poitrine de veau farcie and Gâteau noisettine.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, December 4, 1973 *

Where Nationalism Isn't Enough

At a time when the attention of much of the world is riveted on the stalled cease-fire talks on the banks of the Suez Canal, and on the implications of those talks for the global energy crisis, it may not be easy to accept the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea which opened yesterday as the beginning of "the most important law-making conference ever held." Yet this phrase, heard in UN circles, might well be literally accurate.

For the sea is the oldest highway and yet the last frontier on this earth. The complexity of regulating its use and development is far greater than the tangles of any of the disputed lands on earth; the acute importance of reaching a successful conclusion involves transportation, food, energy and mineral resources affecting the whole world.

Episodes like the recently allayed codfish war off Iceland have a serio-comic aspect that may diminish, for many, the seriousness of achieving a workable law of the sea, yet almost every day some friction over offshore oil drilling or fishing rights somewhere around the globe should indicate what is at stake for the 148 governments whose representatives discuss this ancient yet very new problem.

One of the issues, of course, is the degree to which national sovereignty extends over the oceans. The old three-mile limit seems to be currently popular, but some nations insist that 50 miles of national control, or 200, is what their own needs require.

Such assertions of sovereignty make little sense on an international basis; even a 12-mile limit raises difficult questions of transit through straits and in semi-inclosed bodies of the sea. Yet not even 200 miles of national control over coastal waters can really give adequate protection for the marine life and resources that mean so much to so many humans.

Killing pollutions may drift far in the currents or be blown by the winds; proper utilization may be handicapped by selfish national interests.

In other words, to paraphrase Edith Cavell, nationalism is not enough. Whatever formal soverign limits may be established, there must be a recognition of international rights to innocent passage, to the protection of sea life that knows no boundaries, to the intelligent use of resources that are part of man's dwindling heritage. The sea has been the most international portion of the world; the oldest forms of law that transcend national boundaries have been written about the sea. The Third Conference on the Law of the Sea has a tradition that goes back far earlier than the creation of the UN—and it is part of a process that may do much to determine the future of the race.

Europe's Joint Defense

The agreement in principle by West German Chancellor Brandt and French President Pompidou to seek closer West European cooperation in defense recalls the imaginative but abortive effort two decades ago to create a European Defense Community, an idea that may at long last be in process of realization.

The EDC was a French proposal made in 1950 after the North Korean invasion of South Korea aroused fears of a Soviet attack in Europe. President Truman offered to send four American divisions back across the Atlantic if West Europe would step up its defense effort, accept a unified NATO command and rearm West Germany. It was five years after the defeat of Hitler, and Prime Minister Pleven's response was to propose a European army in which German troops would be inextricably integrated with the forces of their Western neighbors.

Four long argumentative years later, a Socialist-Gaullist coalition in France under Prime Minister Mendès-France killed the EDC Treaty, thus assuring West German entrance into NATO and a German national army. Gen. de Gaulle preferred that arrangement to "dissolution" of the French Army into a European force. A dozen years later, back in power, President De Gaulle took the further step of withdrawing France's armed forces from NATO's unified commands. "There is no defense except national defense," De Gaulle insisted.

Now, ironically, the prime mover in seeking to reactivate West European defense cooperation is Michel Jobert, a former aide to Mendès-France, who later became executive assistant to De Gaulle's prime minister and recently has become foreign minister of France.

* * *

West Europe's feeling of impotence in the Mideast crisis has given new impetus to lagging efforts for political union and joint defense, prerequisites if West Europe again is to play a major role in the world. Ideally, if the military forces of the eight NATO countries in the Common Market or the 10 in the so-called Euro-group could be merged under a single defense ministry and procurement agency, the result would be not an addition but a multiplication of effectiveness.

The belief that a full defense community required prior creation of a federal European government discouraged discussion of smaller steps. But with Britain's entry into the Common Market, a step-by-step approach to defense cooperation has begun to seem feasible.

The chief obstacle has been the opposition of traditional French Gaullists, such as former Defense Minister Debré, to a resumption of French military participation in NATO, and the refusal of the West Germans to separate themselves in defense from NATO and its American commitment. But now, as an alternative to the French proposal to use the largely dormant machinery of the pre-NATO Western European Union, Chancellor Brandt has suggested discussions "in the framework" of the nine-nation Common Market.

The precise format for bringing France back into closer military cooperation with NATO has yet to be devised. Joint research, development and procurement of major conventional weapons systems, such as aircraft, would be a useful first step, not only because it would save money but also because one of NATO's chief weaknesses is lack of interchangeability of equipment and logistics systems. Common equipment might also speed agreement on tactical doctrine, joint training and, ultimately, French return to a unified command.

None of this will happen overnight. But if it happens at all, it will both reinforce NATO and hasten a political union as the foundation of Western Europe's future stability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Home's Moscow Visit

While the Russians and the British have much to talk about on trade and political relations (at the bilateral level), Sir Alec's trip has taken on a broader significance in the light of recent developments in East-West relations. Far from creating a new and relaxed atmosphere between East and West Europe, the success of Moscow's American policy, culminating in Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Washington last summer, has provoked suspicion and fear in EEC capitals. Even the French who have long prided themselves on their independent policies, particularly towards East Europe, have begun to call for greater coordination of defense policy.

It must have occurred to Soviet leaders that the best way to stop the EEC building stronger walls around itself is not to act provocatively or secretly but to gain the confidence of West Europeans with well-reasoned and more open diplomacy, and thereby remove some of the incentive they have to close ranks. This is why the Russians will welcome the opportunity presented by Sir Alec's presence in Moscow for gaining the trust of a leading exponent of the idea of political cooperation within the EEC.

—From the Financial Times (London).

* * *

If Sir Alec's diplomatic starting point is favorable, what should he try to achieve? It would be well worth his while to try to gain concessions on the free movement of people and ideas into and out of the Soviet Union and also, perhaps, on trade. The Soviet Union still is a prison camp for those who disagree with the regime. It still is a reluctant (and mysterious) trading partner. Sir Alec could do worse than extract a promise—or even an agreement?—on the liberty of Soviet citizens to marry nationals of other states. It would make the trip worthwhile.

—From the Guardian (London).

Israel and Black Gold

One thing is certain, and the Arabs better understand it well, not one European state would accept to barter the security of Israel for black gold.

—From l'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

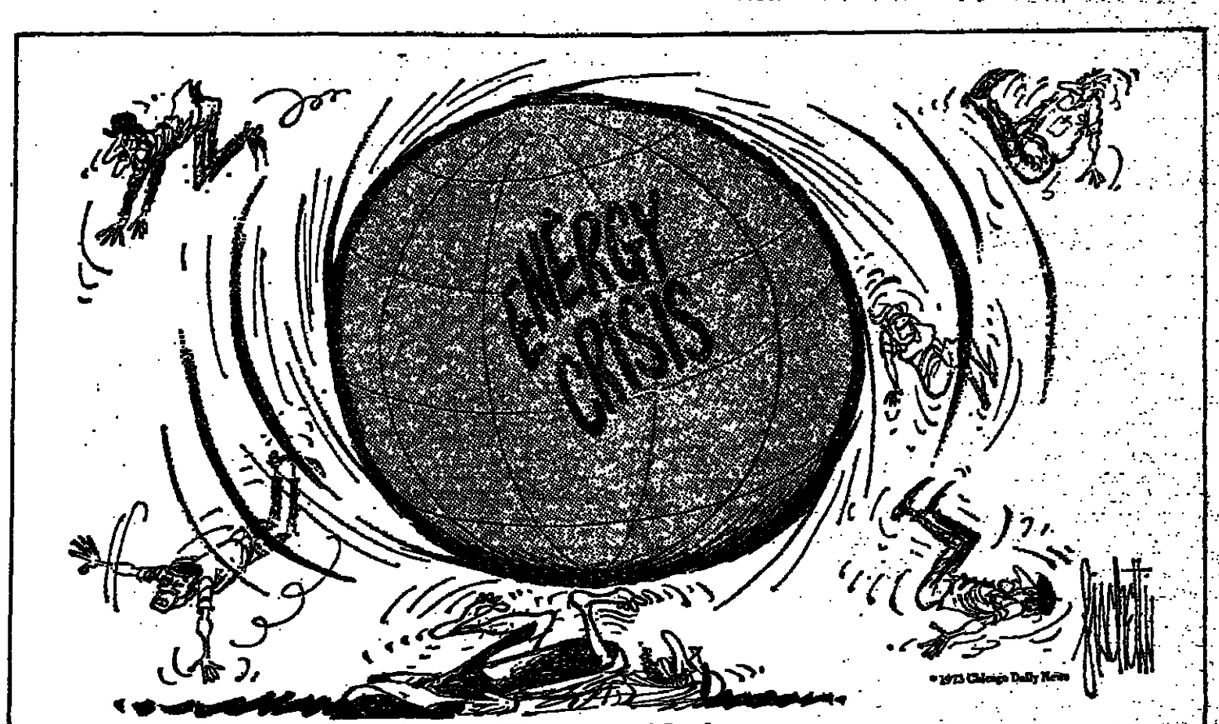
December 4, 1898

ST. PETERSBURG—Looking at the consequences likely to result from the occupation of the Philippines by the United States, the publication "Novosti" is of the opinion that Russia may remain at ease because, in addition to the traditional friendship existing between the two countries, their interests are nowhere in opposition and they can even under certain circumstances render one another mutual services.

Fifty Years Ago

December 4, 1923

WASHINGTON—It seems that a great many secrets are involved in the leases of the Teapot Dome oil reserve. Yesterday the Senate Investigating Committee heard testimony in closed session, because according to Rear Adm. John K. Robinson, "there were grave military secrets involved." He was explaining the considerations that caused the Navy Department to grant the leases to the Teapot Dome reserve.



'The New Atlas.'

The Energy Crisis: A Fortress America?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—A main theme in the rhetoric of the energy crisis is the need for American self-sufficiency. That is the goal of President Nixon's Project Independence—to insure, as he put it, that by 1980 "Americans will not have to rely on any source of energy beyond our own."

Self-reliance is generally an admirable trait. But in discussion of world resources and energy it can have disturbing overtones. It sounds a little too much like the economic nationalism of the 1930s, with its disastrous influence toward international tension and war.

If we think past the present concerns with scarce heating oil and closed gasoline stations, we recognize that the long-term energy problem poses a profound threat to our whole system of international relations, economic and political. It could break down the network of trade that has been one of the world's great postwar achievements and bring on atavistic attitudes of hoarding, plunder and economic warfare.

Stuart Hampshire, the Oxford philosopher, has put in a few words what it is we fear. The successive crises over wheat and oil, he said, suggest that "We are entering a period of intense, nervous competition for scarce resources among countries and alliances, a period in which every group of countries anticipates that the weak will be cut off from the diminishing resources necessary to survival. Each group therefore grabs: a Darwinian nightmare."

Oil Weapon

The Arabs' use of oil as a crude political weapon gives us a taste of the barbarous world we could find ourselves in. Some American intellectuals have now talked of withholding food and manufactured goods from Arab countries as a counterweapon—a sad indication of how quickly economic discourse may be brutalized.

In terms of America's energy goals, "self-sufficiency" can imply two very different things. It can mean an inward-looking, selfish program designed to continue an extraordinarily wasteful style of life, regardless of international consequences. Or it can mean an attempt to adjust America's profligate use of energy and other resources to the realistic necessities of international peace and order.

President Nixon has made it clear that he sees restraint and conservation in the use of energy as only temporary requirements for Americans. By 1980, he said, "We will once again have those plentiful supplies of inexpensive energy which helped to build the greatest industrial nation."

It is hard to find any qualified expert who thinks the United States can recapture the age of cheap energy, by 1980 or any other foreseeable date. But even setting the goal would have large consequences.

It would be a commitment to continue the energy-intensive direction of U.S. society, doubling its consumption of energy every 15 or 20 years. It would be a signal to ordinary Americans to go on expecting a life of limitless energy—and to create demands based on that expectation.

To follow that path would mean immense capital investment in new energy sources. It would mean accepting severe environmental damage and, in the short run, serious risks from proliferating nuclear fission generating plants.

But the more profound implications are for America's relations with the rest of the world. With 6 percent of the world's population, Americans now use 30 percent of its energy. To continue on that road in an age of declining resources and technological strain—to persist in the dream of two large cars in every garage when America's friends fear paralysis of their societies—can only alienate the United States from the rest of mankind. Indeed, the vision must be of a Fortress America.

Changes in Values

The idea of withdrawing into a fortress will always appeal to some. But it is not only wrong morally—because so much of the world, developed and underdeveloped, depends on economic relationships with the United States—it is also wrong as a matter of self-interest. America learned in the 1930s that no country can wall out the rest of the world's economic distress. And even the richest country may be endangered if distress sets loose violence.

There is one real alternative to the vision of limitless energy and luxury as the U.S. credo. That is the ethic of conservation: not saving by such marginal notions as turning down home thermostats but conservation through fundamental social choices, requiring changes in values.

The symbols of necessary change are at hand. To take just one, does it make sense for the United States to go on now with an enormous highway-building program?

Changing America's attitudes toward energy use will be a long and complicated process, raising tough problems of how such decisions should be made in a capitalist democracy. But there is only one way to begin: by leadership. That means politicians who do not give us empty promises of plenty but teach us the necessity of living a more frugal and more rational life, as part of a world community sharing its resources. That is the only way to dispel the Darwinian nightmare.

Not a Drop to Spare

By Paul A. Samuelson

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Political economy, which was long the science of scarcity, tells us how an energy crisis ought to be handled. Measuring President Nixon's limited proposals against its principles, we must conclude that his is a minimum program that can work out well only if the flow of Arab oil is restored soon after the turn of the year.

When any good is scarce, its limited supply must somehow be rationed.

Letting its market price be bid up to whatever level is needed is the traditional capitalistic way of meeting shortages. It does work according to its own logic—sometimes too well. The Irish potato famine was handled in this fashion. When the potato crop failed, letting the price of wheat rise to clear the market did draw some little wheat from the New World. It did discourage people from wasting wheat. It did put wheat into the hands and stomachs of those with cash purchasing power and, of course, enrich those with stocks of wheat. As a classical economist of the day would say, "Why speak of a food crisis? There is no crisis. There is simply a need for a higher price to ration the excess demand down to the scarce supply, to coax out higher supplies in the future." Read Cecil Woodham-Smith's book, "The Great Hunger," to learn how literally millions of men, women, and children died of hunger from this capitalistic solution in the 1845-49 Irish potato famine.

Outright rationing and allocations of scarce goods is the command solution used in Eastern Europe or China, and also in most capitalistic countries in time of war when shortages are to be equitably shared.

Finally, a mixed economy can put taxes on fuel oil and gasoline short in supply, in order to raise their prices and limit their demands, offsetting the energy taxes by rebates in the income tax. This achieves a greater measure of equity at the same time that it gives every citizen and corporation an incentive to economize in the use of fuel and gasoline. (Mathematically equivalent to this is a scheme, like the one I recently proposed, in which ration tickets are made legally salable in a white market. When you realize that not using your ration ticket for unimportant driving will save $1 a gallon, you are induced to conserve fuel without any bureaucratic prodding.

Alas, President Nixon has relied not on any of these tried and true methods. Instead he is taxing our limited supply of patriotism and civic altruism, and is asking us to restrict, largely voluntarily, our use of heat and gasoline. This can be counted on in the short run. But patriotism is an exhaustible resource that Americans may need to husband for worse crises to come. And it tends to evaporate when cooperating citizens see chiselers and finaglers being rewarded for their lack of civic conscience.

That leaves President Nixon dependent on congestion rationing, the most inefficient form of all. If Americans have to spend enough time waiting in lines on Saturday nights and Monday mornings, that will in the end chop down the demand to the size of the Procrustean bed of reduced supply.

What, though, of the longer run? Can Europe and the United States operate the rest of this decade at the mercy of diplomatic events in the Middle East? We should be getting on with the task of generating alternative sources of supply to the Persian Gulf. This means subsidies to crash programs for:

- Nuclear safety and ecological safeguards.
- Liquefaction and gasification of coal.
- Altered car designs and public-transport facilities.

It also means pervasive changes in the way Americans live. Jolly fireplaces that operate in summer with air conditioning to remove their heat must go the way of other Veblenian pathologies of conspicuous consumption.

Lastly, the oil supply of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) predates the October Mideast war and will remain after any peace settlement. Fire cannot be fought, I think, by fire if by this we mean that the West is to refuse the Middle East wheat so long as they refuse us oil. Aside from the morality of such a proposal, it is tactically and strategically silly to think that we possess any such leverage with countries that are swimming in gold and also have Russia as an ally.

Power Needed

To fight monopoly you need countervailing power: organization of consuming countries so that Holland and Japan are not left in the lurch, as each helpless nation is one by one to be picked off by the monopolists. Also, America should provide premium payments to Iran or Iraq or any source that will supply oil when others won't. (One pays more for moonlight than for sunlight, not because the moon's luminosity is greater, but because the moon shines its rays at night when we need it most!)

Yet, in the long run America's primary need is for sources of supply alternative to the OPEC powers, whether these alternative supplies come from Texas, the North Slope, or the fusion laboratory yet unperfected.

Mr. Samuelson, professor of economics at MIT, won the Nobel Prize in 1970. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Europe and the U.S.

The Arab-Israeli conflict and the resulting confrontation between the United States and the U.S.S.R. have revealed a serious state of confusion with respect to U.S.-European relations, and especially the role of each under NATO. None of the countries concerned is clear about the role it is prepared to play, and the United States, on the one hand, and Europe, on the other, are not at all clear as to what the one is to expect of the other.

It is time that both the United States and Europe look at NATO in a new and realistic light if there is to be agreement that NATO is to continue at all. Both the United States and Europe have given indications for some years of an inclination to reduce the obligations of the one to the other. NATO was not to be saved by increasing their interdependence. On the contrary, it was clear that the United States, while maintaining its role as ally of Europe in case of aggression by the U.S.S.R., was moving toward a policy of reducing its armed forces stationed in Europe, while, over a period of several years, Europe could be expected to increase its own conventional combat forces, and make it possible for the United States forces to be limited to a back-up line of nuclear installations from north to south. At the same time, various European countries were showing a reluctance to become involved in any obligations under NATO which did not directly concern their own security vis-à-vis the U.S.S.R.

As good friends, it is essential that each recognize the inevitable development of the essential policy of the other with respect to its obligations under NATO. The relative strength of the U.S. vs. that of Europe must be acknowledged by both as Europe increases its economic potential as a Third Force and the United States becomes less able financially to bear the burden it has until now.

It must be recognized that, as allies, the United States, on its part, and Europe, on its, can each depend on the other to come to its aid in a direct conflict with the U.S.S.R. But neither the United States nor Europe must feel obligated to follow the other into conflicts in third countries involving a confrontation with the U.S.S.R., unless, in its own judgment, it concludes that it is likely eventually to become involved as well.

HARRISON LEWIS.

Madliena, Malta.

Halley's Comet

I learn from the extremely interesting article on Halley's comet by Steve Harvey (IHT, Nov. 27) that he is younger than I am. Otherwise he would not have written: "It was hardly visible." Hardly visible? I remember it in 1910 as a glowing streak against the sky as if a luminous paintbrush had been drawn across it. If the Kohoutek comet is going to be 50 times as bright, it will be something to see.

Perhaps Mr. Harvey drew his information from the account of some city dweller, blinded by urban lighting systems, though to tell the truth, they were not very blinding at the time: in Fall River, Mass., where I met Halley's comet, the street lighting was by arc lights hardly visible either, which gave off a bluish penumbra except when they started sputtering and gave off nothing at all.

My point of vantage was that city's South Park, a fairly vast expanse of near darkness; and while Mr. Harvey's article seems to imply that the comet was a one-day spectacle, I seem to remember that it dominated the sky for several days. But my memory may be faulty about that. I was seven years old at the time.

WAVERLY ROOT.

Paris.

A Briton Speaks on Détente

By Alec Douglas-Hom

LONDON—I intend to ta about détente; what t word means to those who use and especially what it means us and other medium-sized cou tries in Europe, East as well West.

We all start from the prem that détente, representing the c posite of tension, is desirable. have all had more than enou of stress and strain. Détente is, ought to be, the essence of go neighborliness, a quality of whi we certainly need more tod The danger is that détente is word that may mean differ things to different people. It c be what in modern jargon called a "hurrah" word, soun ing all right but bearing lit relation to reality.

Force Cuts

We have two opportunit ahead. The negotiations on wh I persist in calling mutual balanced force reductions co provide at least part of answer. These talks are going show whether the will exists reduce those great concent tions of troops and tanks t now hang like a shadow o Europe. So long as two gr armies capable of offensive tion confront one another Central Europe, détente can be complete.

There will always be a res of tension and insecurity. present that tension is increased by the growing disproport between these opposing for The forces of NATO are defensive in their purpose mai because we say so. By virtue their numbers, equipment dispositions they are manife not intended for, nor capable aggression against Eastern rope or anyone else.

West Worries

I hope that the purpose of much larger forces maintained the Warsaw Pact is equ defensive. But the fact rema —and it is a very uncomfort fact—that the present size composition of these forces them an offensive capabi which inevitably worries us W ern Europeans.

To create confidence the W saw Pact countries must be re to limit their numbers withi defiling and the graph of mo weapons must be shown to turning down.

It is this which invests negotiations in Vienna with significance: to place a ce on military expansion and for reduction in troops weapons, which while retain the balance will lower the thr old of danger.

Of course arms are but symptoms of the fear. They not the cause. The cause of anxiety is that the words Pravda—those words about complete and final victory Communism—may really m what they say. At the confer on security and cooperation Europe we are dealing with political background.

Mutual Trust

Politics is about people. do we convince people of peaceful intentions? Our pur must be to leave all the pe of Europe with a continent w they can recognize as safer, prosperous and friendlier the Europe which we have kn in our lifetime. The key to endeavor is mutual trust. people will not benefit, nor trust be established, merely repeating soft words.

We have had a surfeit declarations and we know bitter experience what valu attach to nonaggression and the like. If détente is t come more than a plots w if our hopes for the future to be fulfilled, words must buttressed by actions in political field as well. "Sec Bauer, and cooperation in Europe" ides to which we can all scribe.

These are excerpts from a cent speech by the British For Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-H which appeared in The New Times.

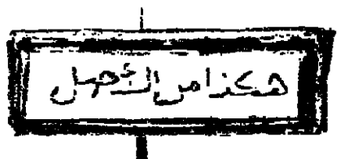
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هكذا من الأصل

French Consumer Group Braves Mighty

By S. T. Kantin

PARIS, Dec. 3 (IHT).—The National Consumers' Institute, Ralph Nader-like organization founded in 1966 to give ordinary consumers a voice against high prices and poor quality, is just beginning to get accustomed to taking the mightiest tremble.

And the mightiest include the nationalized industries, government-controlled services and even the tax system. They all appear to the institute to favor producers at the expense of consumers.

"We take them all on," said Dominique Pons, assistant editor-in-chief of the group's main publication, the monthly 50 Million Consumers, "as long as we know we are in the right." The organization is government-subsidized but, Mr. Pons says, independent. Thus, when a second-hand car bought from the leading dealer of the state-owned car manufacturer, Renault, started collapsing after 15 miles and Renault said it was the driver's fault, the legal department of the institute took on the case and the Renault dealer.

When a brand-new Volkswagen broke down after 1,200 miles and the owner appealed to the institute for help, the German-owned firm was quick to see where its interests lay.

Fear of Criticism

"It isn't the wrath of the law, but the fear of a usually drawn-out lawsuit—which the firms know they will lose but feel will never reach the court because the ordinary consumer is usually badly equipped to carry it that far—that makes the companies give in and replace their defective products or services, but the fear of bad publicity in our magazine," Mr. Pons said.

The magazine, which is the French equivalent of Consumers' Report in the United States or Which in Britain, sells 350,000 copies every month, which makes it one of France's leading publications. It reports on the results of comparison studies of products and services and detailed inquiries into the state of the consumer situation in France. It also gives tips on where to get the best buy in goods or services, including seasonal food products.

The magazine's numerous comparisons include studies of washing machines, vacuum cleaners, deodorants, gasolines and television sets.

In one of its more recent studies, its laboratories tested 33 instant coffees, found 25 of them to be "disagreeable" in taste and refused to declare any of them best in a quality/price ratio.

Next year, it plans to review 37 products, including color TV and motorcycles, and to publish the results, whatever they may be.

Among other recent inquiries was a study of automobile insurance. In printing the results of its insurance study, the magazine —and thus the institute which it represents—attacked the high cost, confused verbiage and poor service offered by most policies and most companies.

Ministry Unmoved

This did not go down well with the Ministry of Finance, which governs and controls the insurance system in France. But, Mr. Pons said, the ministry did nothing about it. And this despite the fact that the National Consumers' Institute is legally attached to the Ministry of Finance and that it receives its government subsidy through the ministry.

"The ministry probably wasn't happy with us on other occasions," Mr. Pons went on. "Particularly, when we attacked its pet system, the Value Added Tax, as immoral since it hurt the poor much more than the rich and was simply passed on from the producer to the consumer.

"Nor was it pleased when we compared cigarettes and reported that the Gauloise Bleue—the most popular brand, therefore, the one which brings in the most taxes—was the most dangerous to health. But the only result there was that the cigarette which we called the least dangerous appeared to increase in sales," Mr. Pons said.

"The government has never interfered with our work and it never will as long as I am in this job," said Henry Estingoy, the director of the institute.

The Consumer Institute is in no way a form of government control of consumers," Mr. Estingoy continued, "nor is it a representative group of French consumers. It is mainly a tool, a catalyst whose mission is threefold: technical—that is, comparison of products and norms: economic and juridical, that is, studies, polls, inquiries not only of how the consumer lives but of how the economy can be changed to the advantage of the consumer; and the legal aspect of defense of consumers.

"Our third mission is information, that is, letting the consumers know through our publications and television spots of our comparison studies, legal actions, changes in the laws, etc.



Henry Estingoy, director of the French National Consumers' Institute.

Social Cross Section

"Our decisions are made by a board of directors, which includes 12 long-established consumer defense organizations which were created by groups from the different sectors of France's social makeup: labor unions, church groups, family associations, cooperative unions and others.

"The only role undertaken by the government representative in our group—who has no voice on the board of directors—is to make sure that we use all our subsidy for the task allotted, that is, consumer defense." And the subsidy, Mr. Estingoy said, "is less than half of our total budget; the major part comes from the sales of our publications, principally, 50 Million Consumers."

But pressures do come from other quarters. Now, the style is to threaten to sue, Mr. Estingoy said, adding: "I won't feel that I am doing a good job of denouncing abuses until I have ten suits in the courts at the same time."

Given the character of the French people and the lack of consumer awareness in the country, the institute's busiest department is the legal department.

Monthly Complaints

"An average of 5,000 persons phone, write or come to the institute every month to complain about being cheated or abused by some shop, firm, advertisement or real estate dealer and they want to know what we can do about it," Mr. Estingoy said.

The institute does not have the legal right to sue in the name of the consumer—although the consumer groups on its board of directors do—but it informs the plaintiff of his rights and where to appeal for aid.

Often, the institute's legal department writes letters to the accused firms and its magazine prints—after a thorough check—letters from consumers and articles with facts and names. Results are usually quick.

When the Volkswagen broke down after 1,200 miles, the firm immediately—that is, after 50 Million Consumers wrote about it—replaced the vehicle and paid for the time lost and inconvenience to its owner.

When the car bought from the Renault dealer began to break down after 15 miles, the dealer offered to change the car for another used vehicle—after the institute had written a letter. But by that time, the buyer—satisfied with a moral victory and unwilling to trust the dealer for another used car—decided to have his vehicle repaired on his own.

round London Galleries

y Shifrin, Alwyn Gallery, 9/10 rafton St., London W.1, to ec. 6.

hifrin is an American sculptor king in bronze on a large le. This is his third one-man w in London and the most portant to date, showing that now has a studied control of medium. Gigantic chess es are perhaps the most insting and powerful.

* * *

lasco, Portal Gallery, 16a rafton St., London W.1, to ec. 6.

otic, surreal, fantastic, these er-filled morsels celebrate a tic and innocent golden age, secret mythologies of plants stones."

* * *

re Solveira, Spanish Institute, 2 Eaton Square, London S.W.1, Dec. 6.

orking in the very difficult medium of enamels on chiseled iron, this young Spanish painter produces bas-reliefs ranging from figure studies to abstractions (his best works) based on natural forms or inspired by music.

* * *

Iberê Camargo, O'Hana Gallery, 13 Carlos Place, London W.1, to Dec. 7.

Using the spinner's spool as his archetypal shape, the doyen of native-born Brazilian artists constructs vast, powerful abstracts, varying his effects by subtle combinations of color and varieties of texture.

* * *

De Beeck/Joostens/Servranckx, Annely Juda, 11 Tottenham Mews, London W.1.

One of the revelations of the 1970 Tate exhibition, "Leger and Purist Paris," was the work of the Belgian painter Victor Servranckx. Two other Belgian abstractionists of the same generation have been rediscovered to make this a most rewarding exhibition of pioneer thought.

* * *

Vanessa Bell—Paintings & Drawings, Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering St., New Bond St., London W.1, to Dec. 12.

The sister of Virginia Woolf and one of the mainstays of the Bloomsbury Group, Vanessa Bell's contribution to the development of English painting is still much underestimated, though these newly discovered near-abstract oils should go some way to rehabilitating her reputation as an innovator.

* * *

Rohner, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond St., London W.1, to Dec. 12.

Georges Rohner has two strangely disparate ways of painting: His landscape watercolors are delicate and classical; his large oils meticulous but romantic. Strangely enough, the two modes chime well together.

* * *

Patricia Faulkner, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork St., London W.1, to Dec. 21.

In her second one-man show, Patricia Faulkner brings her great skills and happily quirkish imagination to the portrayal of a number of myths, chiefly fertility myths.

* * *

Alphonse Mucha, Editions Graphiques Gallery, 3 Clifford St., London W.1, to Dec. 21.

To coincide with the English publication of a new book on Mucha, this exhibition contains some 40 posters, lithographs and drawings, including a number of the "Pierres Précieuses" series of lithographs.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Catnip: Letting Humans In on Fun

CATNIP is widely reputed for its ability to make cats frisky; it is less widely known that it can perform the same service, though to a less marked degree, for man. Chewing catnip leaves is helpful in maintaining energy, and chewing, indeed, is all even cats do. They do not swallow them; the juice released from the bruised leaves suffices to produce the desired effect. Cats also roll *in catnip and rub their muzzles* against it with every appearance of ecstasy.

The appeal of catnip to cats runs all the way from the domestic tabby to lions and tigers, and even the lynx, only a cousin of cats, is subject to its spell. Rocky Mountain trappers used to take this animal by baiting their traps with a few drops of catnip juice, according to Euell Gibbons in his fascinating chapter on this plant in his "Stalking the Healthful Herbs."

Mr. Gibbons is, so far as I know, the only person who has ever devised a dish from catnip —candied catnip leaves with a dash of lemon—though there seems to be no reason why it should not be used as a herb; it contains vitamins A and B and ascorbic (anti-scurvy) acid. It has been used to make tea and even preceded real tea in England, where it was drunk sometimes for its taste and sometimes for its medicinal virtues.

For this reason, for the pleasure of cats, for its ornamental value and for its fragrance (it smells like the related mint and is called catmint in England), catnip was imported from its native Europe and was much planted in American herb gardens up to this century. Spreading from them, it has become a common American wild plant, and even today clumps of it often mark the sites of abandoned houses where it used to be grown. The wild plant's fidelity to the places of its domestication is manifested in other countries also, so that in France catnip is classified as a *plante des décombres*, a plant of ruins. This refers to *Nepeta cataria*, the only species called catnip in English, but in French the term *herbe-aux-chats* also covers *Valeriana officinalis*, which has a different smell.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Rare Coins Stolen At Harvard Museum

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 3 (Reuter).—Armed robbers invaded a Harvard University museum yesterday and got away with more than 5,000 rare Greek and Roman coins worth millions of dollars.

According to university officials, a man gained entry to Fogg Museum on the campus at about 1 a.m. Once inside, he drew a revolver and forced a guard against a wall. He then let four other armed men into the building. They stripped glass cases on the first and second floors of their gold and silver coins and forced a small safe which also contained coins.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (IHT).—This is how the New York Times critics rate new stage productions:

—"Secrets of the Citizens Correction Committee," by Ronald Tavel, gives a verbal caning to the American educational system for its corruption of youth and the English language. Mel Gussow says: "The principal character, Mrs. Fugleman, a guidance counselor with a wavering Transylvanian accent, casually passes on misinformation as if it were bubble gum to her gullible junior high school students. . . . Typical Tavel, the play has a skein of alliteration, word-splaying puns, verbal inversions and malappropriations from literary history—all covering, and at times concealing, the author's search for order in a fractured world. Grayson Hall (in *the near monologuist role of Mrs.* Fugleman) was right on target as she darted from oozing congeniality to tyrannical assertiveness." The play, directed by John Chapman, is at the Theater at St. Clement's.

"When You Comin' Back, Red Ryder" impressed Mel Gussow as a fine play treated with enormous understanding and affection by the Off-Broadway Circle Repertory Theater Company. Author Mark Medoff's portrayal of the characters in a sleepy New Mexico roadside diner (reproduced perfectly by Bill Stabile) is crystalline-sharp, says Gussow, also praising director Kenneth Frankel and actors Kevin Conway, Elizabeth Sturges, Addison Powell and Brad Dourif.

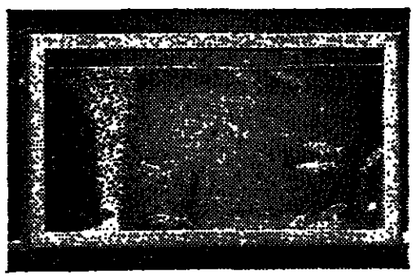
"Boom Boom Room," by David Rabe and directed by Joseph Papp, is part of the Shakespeare Festival at the Lincoln Center's Vivian Beaumont Theater. Clive Barnes writes: "It is possibly intended as a portrait of a young tramp as a neurotic . . . The trouble is that we are to spend three hours with Chrissy (a go-go girl in Philadelphia), and we really know no more about her at the end than we did at the beginning. The play is full of chic filth and a desperate Archie Bunker style of racism. The dialogue aspires too frequently to the comforting jargon of TV serials, Madeline Kahn (Chrissy), a gifted performer, has been allowed to mug the play as if she were doing a series of blackout sketches for a revue. Some of the men were better—Charles Durning was convincing as the father with prostate trouble, and Frederick Coffin and particularly Robert Loggia did credibly as monster truck drivers . . . The production seemed to fasten on the weaker aspects of the play."

"The Foursome," by British playwright E.A. Whitehead, is a battle of the sexes, says Clive Barnes. In it, "the women come off extremely badly—or at least are extremely badly treated by two of the kind of men who made male chauvinists into pigs. Two young couples are spending a hot summer Sunday on a deserted beach. They can communicate only on a sexual tangent. In effect, they can only attack one another. The girls atavistically despise the boys, the boys fear and hate the girls. These are tribal adolescent patterns, which will remain set until marriage and children call different social forces into play. And that is what is wrong about this production. Jacques Levy, who has staged the play with a kind of tense virtuosity, has taken it out of its own reality and yet has not been able to endow it with a new world." Matthew Cowles, Timothy Meyers, Lindsay Crouse and Carole Monferdini acted with considerable intensity, said Barnes, also praising Elwin Charles Terrel's setting. However, he said, the play suffered from rewriting to accommodate the change of scene. "The Foursome" is at the Astor Place Theater.

"Three on Broadway," an anthology covering 70 years of American musical theater from Victor Herbert to Burt Bacharach, is part of the Theater de Lys "Matinee Series." Mel Gussow says: "This is, as intended, "nostalgic and affectionate," but it is not very imaginative. Ronald Rogers (who conceived the show) shares the spotlight with Jan McArt and Richard Otto, pianist."



W. P. Geller,
a Hamburg photographer, winner of the award "The Golden Eye" of the 15th World Press Photo competition. Bayer let him cast his "camera eye" on the current topic of environmental control.



A few miles from Leverkusen down the Rhine river, at Bayer's Dormagen plant, the biggest European 100 per cent biological clarification plant for industrial waste water went on stream years ago. Leverkusen and five neighbouring towns made use of the experience collected by Bayer when they set up the new Leverkusen joint clarification plant. In this clarification plant, 65,000 cubic metres of effluent from the Bayer factory, and 70,000 cubic metres of sewage from six towns, are being clarified on a fully biological basis every day, and are discharged as clean water into the Rhine river. Proof of the perfection with which Bayer clarifies the Dormagen waste water is supplied by healthy aquarian fish who do not mind that this water is part of their life-giving element.

...let's go on!

Dr Walter Bauer,
head of Leverkusen's city administration, at his desk in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bayer plant, seen from the angle of interviewer W.P. Geller's camera.



For Bayer, environmental control is not just a catchword. Already in 1901 a specialist committee for waste water was set up at the Leverkusen plant. During the past ten years alone, Bayer spent DM 1100 million to translate environmental control into reality in the production sphere both in process technology and by manufacturing products which do not pollute the environment. Today 307 Bayer experts are engaged in tackling the problems of atmospheric and water pollution, disposal, and noise nuisance, as well as the development and manufacture of products which comply with the demands of environmental protection.

Dr Walter Bauer says:
"... For a long time – much too long, in fact – people were only too ready to accept pollution of the environment as the price of progress and high standard of living. But that line of thinking is rejected by modern industrialized society lest it should suffocate with its own waste ..."
"... What is Bayer doing to solve the problem? Even the Government Control Board affirms and appreciates the fact that Bayer *does more to protect the environ*ment than the law demands. For example, the sulphur dioxide content of the air in Leverkusen is lower than in many a great city without industrial plant."
Dr Bauer underlines Bayer's readiness to co-operate with the city and the surrounding areas. Summing up, he says: "Both the municipal boards and Bayer plan jointly, and each in turn benefits from such planning. The most impressive example is the new joint clarification plant in Leverkusen."

Whisky blenders, tea selectors and wine tasters are in great demand. Their invaluable working capital is their refined sense of taste and smell. In the Bayer works, such people are known as "air-sniffers". When they are on patrol in the Leverkusen plant, for example, their nose



detects whiffs of certain odorants in the air even in dilutions of one part in several million.



The tremendous Bayer twin contact process plant at Leverkusen reduces the amount of sulphur dioxide waste gas given off during sulphuric acid manufacture, by approx. 90 per cent. Environmental protection by the Bayer twin contact process has meanwhile become the law in many countries of the world.



There is a Japanese garden right in the middle of the Leverkusen Bayer works site – an exotic park in an environment in which even the sensitive Far Eastern flora can blossom and thrive.

Bayer is active in almost all countries of the globe in the fields of chemicals, dyestuffs, engineering materials, man-made fibres, pharmaceuticals and crop protection products. Bayer: A multinational enterprise with 138,000 co-workers and 6,000 different sales products.

BAYER

Bayer Thinks of Tomorrow-Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.65	*.36¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*.70	*.57½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd..	50	.21
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	152.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila ton..	87.92	82.53
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	81-82	40-41
Lead, spot lb	10½	14½-15
Copper elec. lb	60-60½	50½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb	2.51¾	1.78
Zinc, E St L basis, lb	20½-21	18
Silver N Y oz	3.005	1.80
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	876.8	464.5

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Dec. 3, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 9.84-90, May 9.30-27, July 8.78-80, Sept. 8.34, Oct 8.18, March 7.72 b.
Wool: March 230.0 b, May 223.0 b.
Cocoa: Dec. 55.05, March 49.15, May 47.35, July 46.80, Sept. 46.45, Dec. 44.65, March 43.75.
Copper: Dec. 105.00, Jan. 94.00, March 86.10, May 81.90, July 79.20, Sept. 77.80, Oct. 77.20, Dec. 75.80.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Orange Juice: Jan. 56.15-.25, March 57.15, May 57.65, July 58.00 b.
Potatoes: March 7.30, April 7.63, May 8.61, Nov. 5.04
Silver: Dec. 304.00, Jan. 305.20, March 309.00, May 311.60, July 313.70, Sept. 315.97, Dec. 319.20, Jan 320.00, March 322.10.

b—Bid. a—Asked. n—Nominal

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Doc.	76.41	77.50	76.41	B77.55	+200
March	72.60	75.47	72.60	75.45	+198
May	71.17	73.33	73.30	73.30	+143
July	69.75	71.83	67.53	71.63	+130
Oct.	62.50	64.00	62.50	63.65	+108
Dec.	57.51	59.80	58.50	59.53	+120
March	57.00	57.60	57.00	B57.10	+110
May	—	—	—	B53.30	+120

(b) Bid (a) Asked

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Dec	4.82	4.92¾	4.82	4.88	4.85½
Mar	4.69	4.84	4.67	4.84	4.73
May	4.45	4.63	4.44	4.61	4.47
Jul	3.94	4.14	3.94	4.14	3.97
Sep	3.93	4.14	3.93	4.14	3.95
CORN					
Dec	2.59	2.62	2.55	2.5	2.60
Mar	2.64½	2.68	2.62½	2.63¼	2.65½
May	2.65½	2.71½	2.65	2.66	2.68
Jul	2.68	2.71¾	2.66	2.67	2.70
Sep	2.61	2.64½	2.61	2.61½	2.64
Dec	2.45	2.48	2.45	2.45	2.48½
Mar	2.49	2.49¼	2.43¼	2.43¾	2.51¾
SOYBEANS					
Jan	6.03	6.07	5.97½	6.06	6.02
Mar	6.07	6.13	6.01	6.10	6.07
May	6.08	6.14½	6.04	6.11½	6.10
Jul	6.12	6.17	6.06	6.13½	6.14
Aug	6.04	6.11	6.01	6.09	6.07
Sep	5.77	6.00	5.55	5.79	5.98
Nov	5.89	5.98	5.83	5.95	5.93
Jan	—	—	—	5.96½	5.94½
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	22.10	22.50	21.95	22.50	22.10
Jan	21.20	21.60	21.30	21.83	21.30
Mar	19.05	19.50	18.90	19.20	19.00
May	18.25	18.60	18.05	18.30	18.10
Jul	17.65	18.10	17.65	17.95	17.65
Aug	17.35	17.60	17.30	17.45	17.10
Sep	16.75	17.40	16.75	17.40	16.95
Oct	16.70	16.90	16.70	16.90	16.75
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	180.00	184.00	178.00	182.50	181.00
Jan	181.50	185.00	180.00	184.00	183.00
Mar	177.00	183.00	177.00	181.00	181.00
May	175.00	181.00	175.00	180.00	179.00
Jul	173.00	181.00	177.00	177.50	177.00
Aug	178.00	180.00	176.50	177.00	176.00
Sep	—	—	—	173.00	175.00
Oct	—	—	—	173.00	172.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SILVER					
Dec	293.00	304.20	293.00	304.20	294.40
Feb	297.60	308.80	298.50	308.80	299.90
Apr	302.60	310.50	302.60	312.50	304.00
Jun	305.40	314.70	305.40	314.70	306.20
Aug	307.30	317.00	307.30	317.00	308.20
Oct	307.30	313.50	307.30	318.50	310.20
Dec	311.50	319.50	311.50	319.50	312.20
Feb	314.50	321.00	314.00	321.00	314.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	38.95	38.95	38.95	a38.95	a37.95
Feb	44.32	44.32	44.32	a44.32	a45.32
Apr	45.47	45.47	45.47	a45.47	a46.47
Jun	45.70	45.70	45.70	a45.70	a46.70
Aug	45.00	45.00	44.85	a44.85	a45.85
Oct	44.40	44.40	44.10	a44.10	a45.10

Sales: Dec 217; Feb 466; April 297; June 155; Aug 69; Oct 70.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS					
Dec	61.50	62.25	60.75	61.70	62.20
Jan	53.75	53.95	52.75	52.95	54.45
Feb	49.25	49.25	48.35	48.45	50.00
Mar	47.00	47.00	46.10	46.45	a47.35
Apr	45.50	45.50	45.30	45.30	46.20
May	43.50	43.50	42.70	43.45	43.33

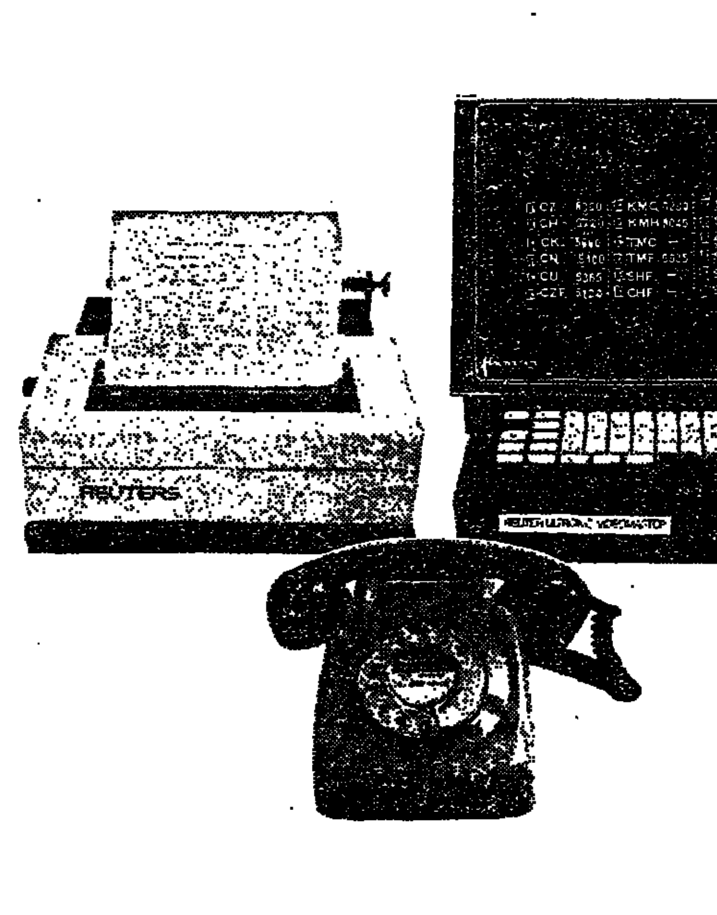
Sales: Dec 229; Jan 970; Feb 76; March 69; April 4; May 18.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS					
Dec	42.50	42.65	41.72	a41.72	43.25
Feb	44.00	44.00	43.47	a43.47	44.90
Apr	42.70	42.70	41.82	a41.62	43.40
Jun	43.75	43.75	43.00	a42.00	44.47
Jul	44.50	44.50	43.40	a43.40	44.90
Aug	42.20	42.20	41.40	a41.40	42.90
Oct	41.20	41.20	41.20	41.20	n42.70
Dec	41.20	41.20	41.20	41.20	n42.70

Sales: Dec 1275; Feb 860; April 322; June 108; July 26; Aug 24; Oct 1; Dec 1.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	61.70	61.90	61.50	a61.90	a63.40
Mar	61.37	61.37	61.37	a61.37	a62.87
May	61.55	61.55	61.55	a61.55	a63.05
Jul	61.10	61.10	61.10	a61.10	a52.60
Aug	59.70	59.90	59.90	a59.90	a61.40
Feb	52.40	52.90	52.40	a52.40	a53.90

Sales: Feb 273; March 76; May 29; July 11; Aug 12; Feb 1.
Open Interest: Feb 3643; March 1702; May 746; July 877; Aug 273; Feb 144.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.



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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November 30, 1973

$20,000,000

Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited

(a Trinidad and Tobago corporation owned by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and Tesoro Petroleum Corporation)

Eight Year Eurodollar Loan

This financing was arranged by

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

and has been provided by

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.
The Bank of Nova Scotia
Barclays Bank International Limited
Continental Bank Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago
First National City Bank
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
The Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Limited
Security Pacific National Bank

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 4

Camp RLk, Dome Mine, Int Mining, NatMtg Fd

NEW LOWS- 506

Abbott Lab, Adams Drg, Addressog, AhmanHF, Alleen Inc, Akzona, Allen Grp, Allied Main, Allied Pd, Allied Strs, Amal Sug, AMBAC Ind, Am Brands, Amer Can, A Cent Mtg, ADua.Vst pf, AmEl Pw, Am Home, AmHome pf, Am Medical, Am Seating, Am T&T wt, Am Tel&Tel, AmWW pref, AW 4.10pf, AMF Inc, Amfac Inc, Amstar Cp, Amstar pf A, Amsted, Anch Hock, Apeco Corp, APL Cp pfC, APL Cp pfB, ARA Svc, Aristar Inc, Arlen Rlty, Almst Rub, Assd DGds, Asd Spring, ATO Inc, Avco Corp, Avon Prod, Bache Co, Bang Punt, Bank of NY, BankTr NY, Bard CR, Barnett Mtg, Bayuk Cig, Beat Food, Bemis Co, Bendix Cp, Blair John, Bliss Laug, Borg Warn, Boston Ed, Brist Myer, BristMy pf, BdwyHa pf, Brckwy Gls, Brunswk, BT Mtg Inv, Budd Co, Bunk Rm pf, Burl Ind, Bush Univ, Caesar Worl, Calif Finl, CamBrn Inv, Carborun, Carling OKe, Carlisle, Cascde NGs, Cavng Com, CCI Corp, CCI Corp pf, Ceco Corp, Celanese, CenHud Gas, CentLaEl, ContSo West, Chadbrn pf, Champ Int, Charter NY, ChiPneuT, Chris Craft, ChrsCft 2pf, ChrisC prpf, Chromally, Chrysler, Chrysler wt, CityInv pf B, City Stores, Clark Oil, CLC Am, Clorox Co, CNA Finl, Coca Cola, Coleco Ind, Collins Aik, Coltin 4.25pf, Coltin 1.60pf, CBS, Colum Pict, Colwell Mtg, Comw Edis, CmE 1.42pf, Con Edis, ConEd 6pf, Con Foods, CnPw 4.52pf, CnPw 4.50pf, ContAirLin, Cont Can, ContIll Prop, Cont Invest, Cont Mtge, Conwood Cp, Cooper Lab, Cooper TR, CooprTR pf, CorngG.W, Cousins Mtg, Cox Bdcst, Crown Crk, Curr Incom, Cyclops Cp, Dana Corp, Dart Ind, Dayco pfA, Daytn Hud, Delta AirL, Deltona Cp, DelE 9.32pf, Dick AB, DiGiorgio, Divers Mtge, Dover Corp, Drexel BdF, Dreyfus Cp, Duke Pow, Duke 6.75pf, Duplan Cp, duPont, Dymo Ind, Easco Corp, EastnAirL, East Kodak, Eaton Corp, Eaton Cp pf, Eckerd JK, Elect Assoc, EDS, Eltra Corp, Emery Air, Emhart Cp, EmpDist El, Equit Gas, Esterlin Cp, Ethyl Corp, Evans Pd, Falstaff, Fansteel, Federal n, FederDSzr, FidMtg Inv, Flitrol, Finl Feder, Firestone, Fst Chart, FstMtge Inv, FstNSt Bnc, FstNatStr, FstPa Mtg, FstUnR Es, FstWisc Bk, FstWis Mtg, Fisher Sci, Fleetw Ent, FlexiVan Cp, Flintkt pfA, Flintkt pfB, FlaEasCst, Fla Gas, Fla Pow, FlaPowLt, Fly Tiger, Ford Mot, Ft Dearbn, Fruehf Corp, Fuqua Ind, Gable Ind, GAC Corp, GAF Corp, Garlock, Gemini Cap, Gen Am Inv, Gen Cable, Gen Cigar, Gen Food, Gen Growth, Gen Motors, GenPubUt, GenTel&El, Gerber Pd, Gibraltr Fin, Gillette Co, Goodrich, Goodyear, GorJwlyAs, Granitevl, Grant WT, Gray Drug, GtAtlPac, GrtLkDred, GtWest Unit, GtWnUn pf, Guardn Mtg, Gulf StaUt, Gulton Ind, Hall Print, Handlemn, Hanes Corp, Harrahs, Harsco Cp, Haw Elec, Hecks Inc, Hillenbrnd, Hilton Hotel, Hoff Elect, Holiday Inn, HolidayIn A, Honeywell, Hoov Ball, Houd 2.25pf, Howrd John, IllCentInd, IllCent pf, Industri Nat, Inland Cont, Inmont Cp, Interco Inc, Interlk Inc, Int Multifd, IntTelTel, IntT&T pfE, IntT&T pf H, IntT&T pf I, IntT&T pf J, IntT&T pf N, IntT&T pf O, Interpace, Interpub Gp, Interst Pw, Iowa Beef, Japan Fnd, Jim Walter, JimW 1.60pf, Jon Logan, Jorgensen, KansCty PL, KC Sou pf, KanGasEl, KanPwLt, Kauf Broad, KeystCon In, Kidde pfA, Kimb Clark, Kings DStr, Kirsch Co, Kraftco Cp, Lamsn Ses, Larwin M, Latrobe Stl, Lear Siegler, Leasco pf, LehVal pf, Lehman Cp, Lennar Cp, Levitz Frnlt, Libby O Frd, LibOFrd pf, Ligg Myers, Lockhd Airc, Longs Drug, Ludlow Cp, Lykes Yngs, MacAndFo, Macke Co, Macmillan, Macy RH, Madisn Fd, Magnavox, Marriott, Martin M, Mattel Inc, May DStr, Maytag, McCrory Cp, MEI Corp, Melv Shoe, Meredith Cp, MGIC Inv, Mich GasU, Microwave, MidSouUt, Midld Ross, Miles Lab, MinnMM, Minn PwLt, Miss River, MoPub Svc, MobilOil, Mohasco, Mohwk Dat, Mohw Rub, Monroe Eq, Montgom Se, MonyMtg In, Morse Shoe, MtSta TT, Murphy GC, Narco Scien, Nashua Cp, Nat Airlines, Nat Aviat, NatCityLin, Nat Detroit, Nat Homes, NatInd .60pf, Nat Presto, Nat Steel, NewEng GE, NewEng TT, Norlin Corp, NoAmMtg, NorAm Phil, NorCent Air, Noeast Util, Nwst Ind, Nrwst In wt, NwtInd pfA, NwtInd pfC, NwstInd pf, NwstStW, Norton Sim, NortSim pf, Nucor Corp, Ogden Cp pf, Olin Corp, Omark Ind, Orange Rk, Outlet Co, Overn Tran, Pac GasEl, Pac Lghtg, Pac PowLt, Pac T&T pf, Pac Tin, PainWeb JC, PainWeb pf, Papercrft, Pargas Inc, Penn Fruit, Penney JC, Peoples Drg, Pet Inc, Pet Inc pf, Peter Paul, Phil Subrb, Phil Ind pf, Pillsbury, Pitney Bow, Playboy En, Plessey Ltd, Polaroid, Pub Svc Col, PubSvc EG, PSEG 5.05pf, Ramada In, Ranco Inc, RCA, RCA 3.50pf, Redman Ind, Reeves Bro, Reich Chem, Republic Stl, Retail Cred, Reynold Ind, Roynld pf, Richardsn, Rich Merr, Riegel Text, Rite Aid, Robins AH, Roch GasE, Roch Tel, Rockower, Rockwlnt pf, Roper Corp, Royal Dut, Russ Togs, StJos LtPw, StLouSanF, Selant Cp, SanDie Gas, Saul REst, Savannh EP, Sav A Stop, Saxon Ind, Schaefer Cp, Scott Fetzer, Scovll 2.50pf, Sbd Wld Air, Servomat, Shakespre, Sheller Glob, Shellr 1.40pf, Sherwn Wm, Simmons, Skyline Cp, Smiths Tran, SouCaro EG, Soeast Bkg, SouthCal Ed, SouInd GE, SoNwEn Tel, Southld Cp, Sperry Hut, SperryH pf, Squibb Corp, Staley Mfg, StBr Paint, StdOilCal wi, Std Press, Std Prudntl, Stanley Wks, StatMut Inv, Stauff Chem, Stauff 1.60pf, Stevens JP, Storer Brd, Stude Worth, Sun Chem, Sunbeam, Sundstrd pf, Super Valu, Swank Inc, Talcott Nat, Tampa Elec, Tappan Co, Thom Betts, Thom Ind, Thompn JW, Thrifty Drg, Time Inc, Timken Co, Tonka Corp, Trane Co, TransW Air, TrnWAir pf, Tri Cont, TRW Inc, UMC Ind, Unarco Ind, Unilevr NV, Un Carbide, Uniroyal, Unit Aircft, UnitFinl Cal, Unit Gas, Unit Illum, UnJersy Bk, US Rlty Inv, UniTel wt, Unitrode Cp, Univ Leaf, Utah PwLt, Veeder Ind, Vestaur Sec, VF Corp, Victor Com, Va ElPow, Vulcan Mat, Wachovi Rlt, Walgreen, Warner Co, WarnC pfD, Warn Lamb, Wayne Goss, WaynGos pf, Webb DelE, Wn Bancorp, WnUn 4.60pf, Weynbrg Sh, Weyrhsr wi, White Cons, Wickes Cp, Wolver WW, Wometco A, Wurlitzer, Xerox Cp, Zale Corp, Zenith R

Artists.

We keep an eye on them, from the young and promising to the old and proven, and report on their activities every week.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
86⅞	57⅞	AbbtLb 1.20	17	64	57	55⅛	55⅛	—2⅛
52½	39½	ACF Ind2.40	9	17	40	37½	40	+½
17⅛	12⅛	AcmeClev 1	7	23	13	13	13	
27⅝	15½	AcmeM 1.20	6	10	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—½
14¼	5⅛	AdmDg .04e	7	13	5⅝	5	5⅛	—¼
14⅜	11⅛	AdmE 1.15e		78	11½	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
34	10⅝	Addrsso .60	26	207	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
18	7¼	Admiral	5	55	13⅝	10⅝	10⅞	—¼
13¾	9	AdvInv .10e		33	9½	9¼	9¼	
82	57⅛	AetnaLfeC 2	10	141	72½	71⅜	72	+¾
64	47½	AetnaLf pf 2		6	62	61	61	—1
14⅝	8⅛	Aguirre Co	13	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
31⅛	10⅝	Ahman .22e	4	40	10¾	10½	10⅝	—⅝
9	3⅛	Aileen Inc	7	47	3½	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
55⅞	37	AirProd .20	22	106	43⅛	42	42¼	—1½
18¼	10⅜	Airco .80	10	452	15	14⅛	14½	+1⅛
3⅝	1⅞	AJ Industris	5	23	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
31¼	18½	Akzona 1.10	6	16	19⅜	18¼	18¼	—¾
17½	13¾	Ala Gas 1.18	6	27	14½	13¾	13⅞	+⅛
139	98¼	AlaP pf8.28		z150	102½	101½	101½	—2½
37⅞	23	Alaska Intrs	25	125	27½	27¼	27¼	+1
29¼	7⅝	AlbertoC .35	7	41	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅝	10½	Albertsn .50	9	201	14½	14	14	—¾
40	22⅜	AlcanAlu 1	17	375	35⅜	32⅝	35⅜	—⅞
13⅞	6½	AlcoStd .36	4	x14	7	6¾	7	+⅛
42⅝	29¼	AlconLb .163	40	21	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	14	44	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	—⅛
31⅞	22	AllenM 2.58e	7	32	24	23¼	23½	+¼
16	6¾	AllALfe .24	8	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
14½	7¾	AllegCp .56e	10	29	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
35⅜	19¾	AlgLud 1.20	5	36	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞	—⅜
44⅛	35½	AlgLud pf 3		1	37	37	37	+⅛
24½	14¾	AlgPw 1.44	7	713	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
19⅞	8	AllenGp .45t	6	37	8¼	6¾	7½	—1⅛
48	28⅛	AlldCh 1.32	13	495	43⅛	43⅛	43½	—⅛
44⅞	19⅞	AlldMnt .73	12	57	20	19½	20	+⅛
13⅞	8	AllisChl .2.e	8	116	9⅛	8⅞	9	—¼
15½	5⅞	AllrtAut .50	4	8	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
80½	47⅛	Alcoa 1.94	13	94	67½	66⅝	67	—¾
28⅝	22¼	AmalSg 1.60	6	3	22⅝	22	22	—¼
26⅛	18⅛	Amerce 1.20	6	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
46	35	Amrc pf2.60		1	36	36	36	+¾
50½	29¼	AHess .30b	11	127	32	31	31¼	—⅞
112½	67¼	AHes pf3.50		20	72	70	70	—2½
40	15½	AAirFilt .42	14	14	16¾	16¼	16¼	—⅝
25⅝	9¼	Am Airlin		625	10½	9⅜	9⅞	—½
11¼	6⅛	Agbaker .20		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
45⅛	32⅛	ABrnds 2.38	6	92	32½	31⅝	31⅞	—1⅛
34⅛	20⅛	AmBdcst .80	8	317	22⅛	21⅜	22½	+1⅛
47½	6¾	AmBldM .28	5	31	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
34⅝	24⅛	Am Can 2.20	7	142	25⅛	24½	24⅝	—½
26	22½	ACan pf1.75		x5	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	—⅜
26⅛	12⅛	ACmM 2.19e	7	39	12⅛	11⅜	11½	—⅝
28⅜	19⅛	A Chain 1.20	5	44	20	20	20	
52⅛	20⅜	A Cyan 1.40	8	361	21⅛	20⅜	21	+¼
27½	16⅛	Am Distill 1	17	2	16½	16½	16½	—⅝
61⅞	35⅛	AmDisTl .48	21	42	41¼	40¾	41	+¼
11⅜	4⅜	AmDualVt		7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
13⅛	11⅛	ADul pf.84a		7	11½	11¼	11⅜	
33¾	22⅞	AElPw 1.90	7	1577	23	22	22¼	—¾
23⅜	13¼	AmFin 1.10	9	11	14⅜	14¼	14¼	—¼
28⅛	24⅛	AGeBd .98e		60	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝	—⅛D
22⅛	14⅛	AGnCv 1.42e		102	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+1⅛
21⅛	13	A Gnins .60	5	225	14	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
31½	22⅞	A Ginpf1.83		87	24⅝	24	24	—⅝
17⅜	10⅛	AmHoist .60	6	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
48⅜	37½	A Home .65	32	994	39⅞	39⅛	39½	—⅜
216	150	A Home pf 2		5	174½	174½	174½	—8½
52⅛	34½	AmHosp .28	34	178	38	36⅝	37½	—⅜
12½	6½	AmInves .50	9	15	6¾	6⅝	6¾	—¼
37⅛	6⅛	A Medicl .12	5	64	6⅛	6	6	—¼
12⅛	3⅛	A Medicorp	3	303	4	3⅝	3⅞	
48⅛	29	A MtlCl 1.53	12	194	45½	45¼	45¼	—½
119⅛	85	A Clx pf5.25		7	110	109½	109½	—1½
9⅜	6⅜	Am Motors	5	575	8⅛	8½	8⅛	—¼
47	29½	ANatGs 2.40	7	89	32⅜	31⅞	32½	—½
18⅜	6⅛	AmSeat .26p		24	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅝
23⅝	14⅛	AmShip .63	7	6	17¼	17	17	
25⅛	17¼	ASmltR 1.20	5	123	20⅛	19⅝	20	
16⅛	10⅛	AmStand .70	6	181	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	—¼
63	51¼	A Std pf4.75		5	56	55⅛	55⅛	—⅝
15⅛	9⅛	AmSterll .28	13	168	10⅛	10½	10⅝	—½
5⅛	4⅛	AT&T wt	...	1175	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
55	46	AmT&T 3.08	9	1391	46¾	45⅝	45¾	—1⅛
63⅞	54⅛	AmT&T pf 4		204	55½	54½	54⅝	—⅞
59⅛	50	ATT pfBwl		2	50	50	50	
53½	48⅛	ATT pfA3.64		12	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	+⅛
13½	9	AWatWk .64	6	8	9⅛	9	9	
17⅛	14⅛	AW 5pf1.25		z50	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅜
16⅞	14½	AW prf 1.25		z350	14½	14	14	—½
21½	17	AW4.1pf 1.43		z1370	17½	16½	16½	—1½
17⅛	12	Ameron .65	5	11	12⅝	12	12¼	
12	5⅝	AmesD .10h	3	18	4	4	4	—⅛
18⅞	11⅛	Axetek .70a	7	x33	12½	10½	11	—⅛
57⅛	20⅛	AMF In 1.24	6	335	20⅞	19⅝	19⅞	—1⅛
37⅜	13¼	Amfac .64	5	16	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
52⅞	38	AMP .07h	35	502	43⅛	41⅛	41⅞	—3
9	6⅜	AmpPgh .40	5	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	7	374	3⅞	3½	3⅝	—⅛
14½	4⅛	Am-ep Corp	4	37	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+¼
30	21¾	Amstar 1.70	5	8	22	21⅜	21⅞	—⅛
45⅛	33¾	Amst pf2.65		2	33¼	33¼	33¼	—½
9½	8	Amstr pf.68		5	8	8	8	—½
46⅞	33⅛	Amsted 2.60	6	8	33½	33	33¼	—½
7¾	4¾	Amfel .20	5	34	5⅛	5	5	—¼
29½	17⅝	Anacon .30	8	96	23	22¼	22¼	—1
29⅞	14	AnchrH 1.08	5	71	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
24⅝	14⅝	And Clay .80	5	14	18⅜	18	18	—⅜
19⅛	7½	Angelica .10	11	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19¼	11⅛	AnsulCo .50t	6	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
19	12	Apache .36bs	6	62	12½	12	12	—⅜
28⅛	12⅛	ApcoO .89t		16	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	—½
7⅝	2¼	Apeco .12p	16	102	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅜
21½	5⅛	APL Corp	3	14	6⅛	5⅜	5¼	—⅝
20	11½	APL pfC1.06		7	11⅛	11	11	—½
15¾	7⅛	APL pf B.50		3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
9⅛	4	Applid Mag	8	30	5	4⅝	4½	—½
155⅛	108	ARA Sv 1.32	21	219	108	102½	104½	—3½
14⅛	5⅞	ArcatN .14	23	20	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—½
30	22	ArctaN pf2		2	22⅛	22½	22½	—½
21⅛	18	ArchD n.25	14	38	18½	18	18⅛	—⅛
19⅞	3½	Arctic Entr		113	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Aristar .72	5	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
24⅞	13	ArizFSv 1.36	6	83	17½	17½	17⅜	—⅛
22	7	ArBest .40	6	25	8⅛	8	8	
13⅛	3⅛	Arlen RltyD	8	557	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Armada Cp	20	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—½
25⅛	18⅛	Armco 1.20a	6	54	19⅞	19	19⅞	
31½	26½	Arm pf2.10		13	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—¼
65	54	Armr pf4.75		z130	58	57⅛	58	
33⅛	21¾	ArmstCk .64	10	55	24⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
38	18½	Arm Rul.60	3	x23	18¼	17⅞	18	—¼
21⅛	10½	Aro Cp .90	3	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
27⅛	10⅛	Arvinind .52	7	105	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+⅛
60⅛	34⅛	ASA Ltd .70		306	57⅛	55½	55¼	—4⅛
		ASA Lt fn.73		11	54½	53⅞	54½	
39⅞	23¼	AshdOil 1.30	7	87	24⅛	24	24	—½
67	45½	AshlO pf2.40		1	47½	47½	47½	—⅞
54½	27½	AsdDrG 1.40	8	48	27½	27¼	27¼	—¼
33⅛	20⅛	AsdSpg 1.20	5	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
12	5	Asd Transp		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Amlone .32a	3	29	11⅛	10⅛	10¼	—¼
23	12⅞	AtlcoMtg .2e	6	32	13⅜	13	13⅛	—⅛
23½	13	At CvEl .50	7	54	17	13⅛	13½	
95½	71	AtlCE pf5.87		1	79	79	79	
173¼	66½	Atl Rchfl 2	24	253	101⅛	99	100	—¼
196⅛	133⅛	AtRch pf 3		2	169	168	169	—1
73⅛	55⅛	AtRc pf2.80		56	65½	65	65¼	—½
3	1½	Atlas Corp	43	69	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
10½	5⅛	ATO Inc .20	4	135	5¾	5⅜	5½	—⅛
94⅛	37½	Autom Data	34	63	52⅛	50	50⅛	—2½
8	2¾	Autom Ind	12	35	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	—⅛
16	7⅛	Avco Corp	2	133	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
4	1⅛	Avco Cp wt		35	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
46⅛	32	Avco pf3.20		15	33	32⅞	32⅞	—⅛
51½	36⅛	AveryPd .25	30	75	40½	39⅞	39⅞	—½
52⅛	12⅛	AvisInc .40	6	125	13¼	13	13	+¼
12⅞	6⅞	Avnet Inc .40	4	126	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
65	37	Avnet pf2.50		1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅛
140	80⅛	AvonPd 1.40	33	738	79⅛	76	76⅛	—3⅛
29	12½	AztecO 1.32t	50	52	19⅜	18⅞	19½	—½
		B						
34⅞	21⅛	BabckW .80	20	198	33⅜	32¼	33¼	—⅛
14¼	4⅛	Bache .15e		113	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅜
37	17	Bakerin .16	15	20	18	17½	17½	—1
17¼	11	BaldDH .40	5	4	12	11½	11½	—⅜
31⅛	22⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	119	23⅜	23	23¼	—½
26⅛	22½	BanCal 1.34	9	11	23⅛	23	23	—½
43	23½	Bandag Inc	32	184	27½	25½	26¼	—2¼
18⅞	5⅛	Bangr Punt	2	83	5⅜	5	5⅛	—⅛
22½	12	Bang pf1.25		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+½
42	30⅛	BnkofNY 2	6	41	30⅜	30	30	—½
37	24⅛	BkofVa .88	10	1	25	25	25	—¼
68	44	BankTr 3	7s	87	44	43¼	43½	—⅞
43⅛	26⅛	BarbOil .30e		16	23½	23⅜	23⅛	+⅛D
39½	19½	BardC .18a	23	87	19¼	18⅞	19	—½
30⅛	21½	BarnM 2.66e	7	28	21⅛	20½	20⅞	—⅜
17⅞	9⅛	BatesMf .20	12	5	14½	14¼	14¼	—½
22	15	BateMf pf1		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
36⅞	14⅛	Bathind .30	4	112	16⅛	16	16	—1
60⅛	17⅛	BauschL .42	18	x612	32	30½	32	+1⅛
63⅛	41¼	BaxtLa .15	52	259	49⅛	48⅛	48¾	
61⅛	41¼	BaxtLa .15	52	269	47⅛	43⅛	48⅛	—½
13⅛	9⅛	BaykCig .50	6	8	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—½
25⅛	22⅛	Bearing .32	12	21	23½	23	23	—½
30½	19½	BeatFd .62	12	417	20⅛	18⅞	19	—1⅛
47⅛	27¼	Beckmn .50	18	7	37⅛	31⅛	37½	—⅜
45⅛	32⅛	BectDic .36	26	100	38⅛	38	38	—½
8⅛	6½	Beech Airc	4	108	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
79⅛	15	Beker .10e	12	78	18⅛	15⅛	17	—1¼
17⅛	9	BelcoPt .25r	7	78	22⅛	10¼	10½	
20⅛	17⅛	Belden 1.20	7	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
75⅛	7⅛	BeldHe .30b	11	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
56⅛	20⅛	Bell How .84	6	77	24	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
28	10½	BemisCo .80	4	47	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
50⅛	24⅛	Bendix 1.60	5	x159	25½	24⅛	24⅛	—1½
53	20⅛	BenfiCp 1.25	6	x217	20⅞	20⅛	20	—⅜
102⅛	62	Benef pf4.30		5	68	62⅛	63	
5⅜	2½	Benguet	5	102	3	2⅞	2⅞	—¼
20⅛	9	Berkey .05e	5	160	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—¼
33⅞	26⅛	BethStl 1.60	5	304	28⅛	27½	27⅞	—⅜
67⅛	33½	BigThre .40	18	15	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅛
127	96⅛	BlackD 1.08	40	65	108⅛	104½	104⅞	—2⅛
13	5⅛	BlairJhn .48	4	39	6½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
27⅛	10⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	38	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
17	8⅛	BlockHR .32	9	83	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+¼
38	10⅛	BlueBel .65e	5	61	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—½
9⅝	2⅛	Bobbie Brks	5	57	3	2⅞	3	
25⅞	13⅛	Boeing .40	5	244	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	—¼
78⅛	8¼	Boise Cas	5	637	10⅛	12	12⅛	—⅜
7⅛	3⅛	Bond Ind		9	4⅛	4	4⅛	
29	16⅛	BkMnth 1.44	6	7	16⅛	16⅛	16	—⅜
30⅛		Borden 1.00	8	101	21⅛	20⅛	21	
35⅛	18⅛	BrgWar 1.36	5	108	18⅛	17⅛	17½	—1½
6	2⅛	Bormans		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
39⅛	28⅛	BosEd 2.44	8	69	28½	28½	28⅛	—⅜
118	103	Bos Espf8.88		z200	104⅛	104	104⅛	+½
31	10⅛	Bourns Inc	40	38	10⅛	10½	10	—⅝
26⅛	8⅛	Braniff Int	8	342	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	—⅜
63⅛	37	BriggsS 1.60	10	36	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—½
77⅛	53	BristMy 1.32a	17	207	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—⅞
45⅛	34⅛	BristM pf 2		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
18⅛	12	BritPet .37e	10	901	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		BritPt fn.07e		33	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
43½	20⅛	BdwyHal .80	11	44	23½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅞
72⅛	45	BdwyHl pf 2		7	45	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅛
27⅛	10⅛	BrkwyGl .76	4	180	10⅛	9⅞	10	—⅜
25⅛	18⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	27	19⅛	19	19	
15⅞	7	Brown Co	6	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
34⅛	21⅛	BrnGrp 1.60	6	22	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛D
15	7⅛	BwnShrp .20	7	31	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
33	11	BrwnFer .12	14	109	10	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
70⅛	10⅛	Brunswk .24	5	242	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—½
31	21⅛	BrushW .40	7	x9	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛	+⅛
34⅛	29⅛	BT Mt 2.75e	7	30	23⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—½
43	23⅛	BucyEr 1.20	18	704	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—1⅛
35⅛	33⅛	BucyErie wi		1	34	34	34	—½
16⅛	10⅛	BuddCo .80	3	113	10⅛	10	10½	—⅝
7⅛	6½	BudCa pf.60		5	6⅛	6½	6⅝	+⅛
12½	5	Budget Ind		10	5	5	5	—⅛
34⅛	24½	Bldinv 3.97e	7	73	25⅛	24⅛	25	—⅜
22⅞	10½	BulovaW .73	6	26	12⅛	12	12	—½
17⅛	7⅛	BunkrRa .40	4	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
34	15⅛	Bunk pf1.50		37	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
38⅛	23	Burl Ind1.40	7	111	24	22⅛	23⅛	—⅛

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	22⅛	BurlNor 1.50	12	237	42⅛	40⅛	41⅛	—1⅛
8⅛	7	BurlNr pf.55		8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅛	17⅛	Burndy .74	12	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
252¾	209¼	Burrghs .80	40	487	223	217	218	—2¼
11⅛	6½	Bush Univ	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
		C						
29⅛	22⅛	CabCF 2.35e	10	29	26½	25⅛	26	—⅝
40⅛	23⅛	Cabot Cp .92	6	37	28⅛	26⅛	28⅛	+1
8⅛	2⅛	Cadence Ind	3	33	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
5½	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	3	156	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
7½	3⅛	Cal Fingnl	3	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
22⅛	15⅛	CalPUt 1.32	5	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
13	8½	CallahM .34t	16	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
32	14	CamBs2.53e	5	79	14⅛	12⅛	13⅛	—⅝
72⅛	35⅛	CampR .50a	37	85	73	70⅛	70½	—1⅛
35	27⅛	CampS 1.18	12	20	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅝
19⅛	15⅛	CdnPac .74e	10	127	17	16⅛	16½	—⅝
16⅛	12½	CanalR 1.10	10	1	13	13	13	
62½	33⅛	CapCit Com	13	195	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
32⅛	23⅛	CapHold .26	19	106	28½	28	28	
27½	17⅛	CapMt 2.57e	6	33	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
73⅛	39⅛	Carbrn 1.60	7	55	39½	38	38⅛	—1
6⅛	3⅛	Carling OKe	34	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
25	13⅛	Carlisle .68	5	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
14⅛	6⅛	CaroFrg .40	5	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
30⅛	19⅛	CaroPw 1.60	7	144	21	20⅛	20⅛	—½
32⅛	20	CarTec 1.30	6	39	24⅛	24½	24½	—⅛
30⅛	13⅛	CarrCo .52	8	107	14½	14	14½	+⅛
18⅛	12⅛	CarGn 1.20e		x14	13	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
27⅛	7⅛	CartWa .40a	12	86	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
13	10	CascNGs .92	6	14	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—½
16½	13⅛	CastleC .60b	7	65	14⅛	1	14⅛	—⅛
77⅛	53⅛	CaterTr 1.60	15	295	66⅛	64⅛	64⅛	—1⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Cavnsh Cm	3	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2	CCI Corp		46	2	1⅞	2	
15	7⅛	CCI Co pf		4	8⅛	7½	7½	—1
26½	14	Ceco Cp 1	5	22	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅞
42⅛	27⅛	Celanese 2	5	151	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
58⅛	50½	Celn pfA4.50		3	51	51	51	
23⅛	9⅛	Cencolnc .20	8	159	13½	12⅛	12⅛	—1
28⅛	10	Centex .12e	10	33	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅝
24⅛	20⅛	CenHud 1.72	6	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
25⅛	18⅛	CenIllLt 1.60	8	56	19	18⅛	18⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	9	23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
25	16⅛	CenLaE 1.16	8	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
18⅛	15⅛	CeMPw 1.34	8	13	6	5⅛	15⅛	—⅛
22⅛	14⅛	CenSoW 1.08	8	155	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	—⅛
42⅛	24⅛	Cn Soya 1.20	9	26	33⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
25	18⅛	CenTU 1.04a	11	87	21⅛	21	21⅛	—⅛
17½	13⅛	CerroCp 1	3	109	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
22⅛	12½	Cert-teed .60	5	381	14⅛	10⅛	13⅛	—⅛
43⅛	25	Crt-ted pf.90		7	25⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
34⅛	10⅛	Cessna .80	4	259	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
2⅛	⅞	Chadbrn Inc		26	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
3⅛	1⅛	Chadbrn pf		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
22	14⅛	ChmpInt .92	5	239	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
74	65⅛	Chml pf5.50		z140	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
24	17	Chml pf1.20		110	17⅛	17	17	—⅜
23⅛	12⅛	ChamSp .52	13	896	17⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
30	13⅛	ChartrCo .40	6	21	18½	18	18	—⅜
35⅛	25⅛	Chartr NY 2	6	136	26	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
12	8½	ChaseFd .72		37	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
60⅛	41⅛	ChaseManh 2	10	122	54½	54	54	—½
70	43⅛	ChasT 4.66e	9	24	46½	45	45	—1⅛
23	15	Checkr .28e	8	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
15⅛	5	Chelsea .30	3	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
22	13⅛	Chemetrn 1	8	26	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
54⅛	40	ChmNY 2.88	8	106	42½	41⅛	42⅛	+⅛
42⅛	29⅛	ChesVa 1.60	7	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
92	65	Chsbgh 1.12	27	69	66⅛	65	66⅛	+⅛
55⅛	40	Chessie 3.60	7	166	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—⅛
13⅛	9⅛	ChEasIll .26	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5½	ChiMilw Cp	3	26	7⅛	7⅛	7½	—⅛
18	14⅛	Chi Milw pf		2	12⅛	11⅛	14⅛	—1
45⅛	27½	ChiPneuT 2	8	x9	27⅛	27	27	—⅛
25⅛	10⅛	ChRl ct UP		10	19⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
25½	10⅛	ChRl ct NW		20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
7	4⅛	ChkFull .22a	7	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Chris Craft	7	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
24½	18⅛	ChrisCl pf 2		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
15	9½	ChCft pf1.40		4	9⅛	9½	9½	—⅛
16⅛	7⅛	ChrsCft pf 1		5	7½	7½	7½	
20⅛	9½	Chromal .70	4	85	10	9⅛	10	—⅛
44⅛	16⅛	Chryslr 1.40	3	1472	16⅛	15½	15⅛	—½
18½	4⅛	Chrysler wt		219	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—½
25	11⅛	Cl Mtg 2.04e	6	109	12⅛	12	12⅛	—½
22⅛	18⅛	CinBell 1.45	8	14	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
25⅛	19⅛	CinnGE 1.64	7	255	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
119	111½	CinG pf9.30		z130	113½	112	113½	+1⅛
44¼	25¼	CinMil 1.40	12	10	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
49⅛	25	CIT Fin 2.20	9	281	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—2
55⅛	41⅛	CitiesSv 2.20	10	100	47⅛	47	47⅛	—⅛
37⅛	23⅛	CltzSo 3.03e	9	34	31	29	29⅛	—1⅛
16	10⅛	CityInvst .60	3	255	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	City Inv wt		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
30½	21⅛	CityIn pf B2	7	6	21⅛	20	21	—⅜
33⅛	22⅛	CityIn pf1.31		8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—3⅛
7⅛	3⅛	City Strs	8	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
57	40	ClarkE 1.52	10	121	41	40	40	—1⅛
23⅛	16⅛	ClarkO .40a	3	91	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
11	4⅛	CLC Am	3	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
82⅛	55⅛	CvClf 2.10a	9	33	66	65⅛	66	+⅛
37⅛	28⅛	ClvElll 2.32	9	62	27⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
104	93	ClElll pf7.40		z20	93	93	93	—⅛
53	13⅛	CloroxCo .52	11	313	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
19⅛	7⅛	CuetPea .50	8	68	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
15⅛	7⅛	CuettP pf 1		7	7⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
91⅛	13	CMIInv Cp	6	26	15	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
20⅛	9⅛	CNA Fin .58	6	1485	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
25⅛	14	CNA pfA1.10		53	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	11⅛	CNA In .45e		24	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
35⅛	7	CoastSt Ges	4	447	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
42	18	CstSG pf1.83		20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—½
40⅛	14⅛	CstSG pf1.19		15	14⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
150	125⅛	CocaCol 1.90	35	387	129⅛	125⅛	125⅛	—3⅛
27	17	CocaBtlg .38	21	245	19⅛	17⅛	19	
27	5⅛	Colecoin .06	7	69	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
35⅛	23⅛	Colg Pal .54	21	365	27⅛	25⅛	26⅛	—⅛
18⅛	7⅛	CollinAik .56	4	158	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Collins Fd	1	56	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
70	39⅛	ColPenn .20	28	164	49⅛	47	47⅛	—2⅛
22⅛	14⅛	ColonSl 1.04	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Colind 1	4	45	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
54⅛	45⅛	Colt Ind pf4.25		3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
22⅛	18⅛	Colt Ind pf1.60		3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
52	25⅛	CBS 1.46	8	241	28	26	26⅛	—1⅛
35⅛	18⅛	CBS pf 1		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
33⅛	25⅛	ColGas 1.90	8	116	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Colum Pict		243	2⅛	2⅛	2½	—⅛
29	22⅛	ColSOh 1.92	7	45	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
33⅛	24⅛	ColwM 3.07e	7	22	24⅛	24	24⅛	—⅛
100	49⅛	CombE 1.51	24	96	96⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+⅛
22⅛	10⅛	ComlSol .60	9	x60	10⅛	10⅛	12⅛	—⅛
36⅛	27⅛	ComwE 2.30	8	141	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	ComE A wt		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅛	9⅛	ComEdB wt		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
27⅛	24⅛	ComwE pf 2		14	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
25⅛	23⅛	ComE pf1.90		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	ComE pf1.42		24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
15⅛	6⅛	ComwO .16t	8	111	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
27	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
5½	2⅛	Comput Sci		94	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
64⅛	42⅛	Comsat .63	13	216	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
17⅛	10⅛	ConAgr .50r	7	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
24⅛	15⅛	CneMill 1.20	5	14	15⅛	16	16	—⅛
28⅛	17⅛	ConnG 1.85e	10	84	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
31⅛	13⅛	Conrac .60	7	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
26	20	ConEd 1.80	8	421	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
84⅛	70⅛	ConEd pf 6		5	70⅛	70	70	—⅛
68	56⅛	ConEd pf 5		4	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+⅛
60⅛	54	CnE pfC4.65		z90	55	55⅛	55	—⅛
46⅛	22⅛	ConFds 1.35	8	278	23	21⅛	21⅛	—2½
117⅛	72	Con F pf4.50		3	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
20⅛	10⅛	ConFrgt .56	23	149	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
32	22⅛	ConNGs 2.08	7	387	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
30⅛	22	ConsuPow 2	8	192	22⅛	22	22	—⅛
104⅛	95	CnPw pf7.72		y100	96	96	96	—⅛
102	92⅛	CnPw pf7.45		x1	95	95	95	+1⅛
67½	62⅛	CnPw pf4.52		y20	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
65⅛	55⅛	CnPw pf4.50		y340	56	54⅛	55	+⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Cont Air Lin	40	317	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
30⅛	20⅛	Cnt Can 1.60	6	95	21½	21	21⅛	—⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ConCop .10e	3	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
43⅛	34⅛	Cont Cp 2.40	7	174	39⅛	37	37	—1⅛
49½	38⅛	Cl C pfA2.50		11	42	40⅛	40⅛	—1
61⅛	52⅛	ContlICp 1.96	113	40	53⅛	53⅛	53½	—⅛
16⅛	13⅛	ContIP 1.41e	10	160	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—½
29⅛	13⅛	ContIR 1.77e	8	50	16⅛	15	15	—⅛
15⅛	3	Cont Invst	4	21	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
14	7½	CnMtg 1.09e	6	282	7⅛	7	7⅛	—⅛
50⅛	25⅛	ContOil 1.60	11	589	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
27⅛	17⅛	ContTel .92	10	80	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
62	30⅛	Control Dat	8	279	34⅛	32⅛	34⅛	—½
59½	49	CnDt pf4.50		z50	50	49	49	—1
32	24	Conwood 2	7	3	24	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
14⅛	5⅛	CookUnit .32	4	10	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
44⅛	29⅛	CoopInd 1.04	10	76	35	35	35	—1⅛
78⅛	41⅛	Copl pfB2.50		1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	—1
31⅛	6	Cooper Lab	9	116	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
20⅛	9⅛	CoopT 1.08e	4	x26	9⅛	8⅛	9	—⅛
28⅛	14	CopT pf1.25		x5	10⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
26½	11⅛	Copeind .48	7	17	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Coop Rnge	9	37	18⅛	17⅛	18	—⅛
30⅛	19⅛	CopwCp 1.60	4	17	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
15⅛	3⅛	Cordura Cp	2	65	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
123½	84	CorngG 1.12	21	305	85⅛	82⅛	83	—3⅛
30⅛	20⅛	Cousin 2.32e	8	66	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1
9⅛	4⅛	Cowles Com	11	36	5⅛	5½	5½	—⅛
40⅛	15	CoxBdct .35	8	31	15⅛	14⅛	15	—⅛
34	25⅛	CPC Int 1.77	9	116	28⅛	27⅛	28	+⅛
22½	14⅛	CraneCo 1e	4	41	16½	16	16⅛	—½
12⅛	6⅛	CreditF .42	6	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
32½	22⅛	CrockN 1.66	7	42	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
19⅛	9⅛	CrompK .80	4	35	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
28⅛	10⅛	CrouHin .60	11	8	18	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Crown Cork	11	230	21	19⅛	21	
43⅛	31⅛	CrwZell 1.60	8	71	34	32⅛	33	—1⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CTS Cp .40	4	40	12⅛	12	12	—½
17⅛	10	Culligan .36	10	55	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+⅛
59⅛	29⅛	CumEn .88a	10	29	34	33	33⅛	—⅛
10⅛	4⅛	CumnDg .05a	5	x18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
14⅛	12	Currlnc .63e		47	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	—⅛
30⅛	14	CurtissWrt	16	191	15	14	14½	—1⅛
44	20⅛	CurtissWr A		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1
30⅛	24	CutlerH 1.40	6	16	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
26⅛	16⅛	CyclopsCp 1	3	25	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
43⅛	27½	Cyprs 1.12a	9	22	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
		D						
62⅛	36½	Damon Cp	21	178	31	30⅛	30½	—2⅛
12½	7⅛	DanRiv .50	5	30	8⅛	8	8½	+⅛
41⅛	21⅛	Dana 1.36b	4	131	21	19⅛	19⅛	—2½
50⅛	13⅛	Dartind .40b	5	163	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
58⅛	24	Dartind pf 2		41	25	24⅛	24½	—½
19⅛	10⅛	Dayco 1.14	4	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
72	51	Dayc pf4.25		x120	51⅛	50	50	—2½
18⅛	4⅛	Daylin .24	4	62	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
27	9½	DaytHud .54	5	102	9⅛	8⅛	9	—⅛
25	18⅛	DaytPL 1.66	9	58	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
18⅛	6½	DeanWit .40	9	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
85⅛	35⅛	Deere 1.40e	8	455	51⅛	46	48⅛	—1⅛
17⅛	13⅛	DlmarP 1.16	6	82	14	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Del Mnt 1.20	7	109	18	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
68⅛	37⅛	DeltaAir .40	10	357	37⅛	35	36⅛	—⅛
24⅛	6⅛	Deltec .10e	3	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
24⅛	7⅛	Deltona Crp	3	176	8	7	7	—⅛
20⅛	1⅛	DennMfg .90	3	31	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Dennyss .06	9	87	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Dentsply .76	16	19	22⅛	22	22⅛	—⅛
16⅛	9⅛	DeSotoIn .30	5	46	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
21⅛	16⅛	DetEdis 1.40	9	356	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—¼
120	110	Det E pf9.32		z140	110	108⅛	108⅛	—1⅛
104	95⅛	Det E pf7.68		z20	95	95	95	—1½
102½	91½	Det E pf7.45		z140	93⅛	93	93	—1⅛
83	68⅛	Det E pf5.50		1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
22⅛	12⅛	Dexter .38	11	16	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Dial Finl .54	11	14	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
35½	25⅛	DiamInt 2	7	31	26	25½	25⅛	+⅛
28⅛	13⅛	DiamSh 1.10	9	231	20½	20	20⅛	
37⅛	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		9	20⅛	30	30⅛	—⅛
18½	10⅛	Dia pt D1.20		36	15	14⅛	15	
24⅛	15⅛	DickAB .44	8	21	16	15	15	—1⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Dictaph .48a	7	39	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
57½	41⅛	Diebold .40b	20	x16	47	46⅛	46⅛	

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	7⅛	DiGiorg .46	5	17	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
119⅛	73⅛	Digital Eqpt	35	876	83⅛	81⅛	85	+⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Dillingm .40	5	36	7	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
28⅛	21	Dilingm pf 2		1	21½	21½	21½	—⅛
38⅛	28⅛	DillonCo 1b	12	5	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
123½	40½	Disney .16b	25	405	46⅛	41⅛	43½	—⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Disston .10	7	16	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	—⅛
49⅛	37⅛	DistSeag .80	19	3	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1½	Diversfd In	14	69	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
28⅛	17	DivMt 2.88e	5	160	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
30	21⅛	DrPeppr .24	42	165	24⅛	21	21	—⅛
184½	4	DomeM 1e	23	104	187	181	181	—
9⅛	7	DomF 1.07e	5	76	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
10½	5½	DonLufJ .12	9	34	5⅛	5½	5⅛	—
27⅛	17⅛	Donnley .48	15	74	20⅛	20	20	—
26⅛	11	Doric Cp .32	4	4	11⅛	11½	11½	—
16½	6½	Dorr Oliver	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
12⅛		Dorsey .30	4	x25	4	4	4	
53	32¼	Dover 1.04	5	10	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—
68	46⅛	DowChem 1	18	400	52	51	51⅛	—1
8⅛	2⅛	DPF Inc		61	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
35⅛	25	Dravo 1.50	9	9	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
67⅛	35⅛	Dresser 1.40	18	189	56	53½	55	—
62	37	Dres pf 2.20		81	56½	56	56½	—
55	32⅛	Drss pfB 2		51	51	52⅛	50⅛	—
34	17⅛	DrexB 1.92e		2	17	17	17	—
16⅛	7⅛	DreyfusCp 1	6	53	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
22⅛	16⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	8	139	16⅛	16	16⅛	—
109	100	Duke pf8.20		z290	100	100	100	
99⅛	82⅛	Duke pf6.75		2	83	82⅛	82⅛	—
42	32⅛	DunBrad .84	24	238	36	35⅛	35⅛	—
14⅛	3⅛	Duplan Cp	16	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
203⅛	163½	duPont 5.75e	13	203	183	149⅛	151⅛	—
70⅛	64	duPnt pf4.50		1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+
55½	51	duPnt pf3.50		1	51½	51½	51½	—
29	26	DuqLt pf 2		z320	26	26⅛	26	
24⅛		DuqLt 1.72	8	170	19⅛	19	19	—
	20	EaglePic .97	6	3	20⅛	20½	20½	
27	10⅛	Dymoln .28	7	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+
		E						
30	14⅛	EastGs .60t	15	76	20⅛	21½	22⅛	+
17⅛	9⅛	Easco .32r	4	28	9⅛	8⅛	9	—
28⅛	6⅛	East Air Ln		553	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
20⅛	14⅛	EastUtl 1.50	32	18	16	14⅛	35	+
151⅛	112⅛	EasKo 1.28a	27	1308	112	109⅛	111⅛	—
41⅛	24	Eaton 1.80	5	103	24½	23⅛	24	—
40⅛	24½	Eaton pf1.19		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
42⅛	27⅛	Echlin .44	17	164	23⅛	23	23	—
42⅛	24⅛	EckrdJk .20	25	201	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—
47⅛	13½	EckdNC .24		8	13⅛	13½	13½	—
47	22½	EdisBro 1.20	7	1	24	24	24	—
24⅛	9⅛	EG&G .10	23	261	10⅛	10	10⅛	—
9⅛	3	Elec Assoc	55	35	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
55	23⅛	EDS.25e	20	23	23⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—
6⅛	2⅛	El Mem Mg	5	97	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	7	EMM pf.k		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
13⅛	6⅛	Elgin Natl	13	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
21⅛	2	Elixir Ind	4	66	2⅛	2½	2½	—
30	13	ElPasoNG 1	6	164	13⅛	13	13⅛	—
32⅛	25½	ElraCp 1.50	5	13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
55⅛	42⅛	EmerEl .65	30	505	46⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—
74		EmE pfB.90		2	61½	61⅛	61⅛	—
75	48½	Emory A .74	36	149	51⅛	46⅛	48⅛	—
17⅛	6½	Emryln .31	7	65	7½	7	7⅛	—
33	17⅛	Emhrt 1.32a	5	110	18	16⅛	16⅛	—
5	3⅛	EMI Lt .22e	8	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
17⅛	14⅛	EmpDE 1.28	9	18	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	EmD pf.50		z300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
14	6⅛	EmpFin .57t	3	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
13	8½	Empire Gas	3	11	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
27⅛	15	EngihdM .48	9	168	16	15⅛	15⅛	—
8⅛	4⅛	EnnisB .65e	6	24	5	5	5	
53	27½	Envirotech	19	25	32⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+
		Equimrk .80	6	29	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+
33⅛	27	EquitGs 2.40	6	27	27	26⅛	27	
31⅛	21⅛	EquiLt 2.39e	11	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
33⅛	22⅛	ESBInc 1.40	8	67	27⅛	26	26⅛	—
37⅛	20⅛	Esmark .75	6	70	22	20⅛	20⅛	—
10⅛	5⅛	Esquire .32	3	14	6	5⅛	5⅛	—
24⅛	13⅛	EssexIm .72	6	97	16⅛	14⅛	15⅛	
53½	31⅛	Essex pf2.84		3	34⅛	34	34⅛	+
8⅛	4	Esterline .30	9	20	4	3⅛	4	—
38⅛	24⅛	EthylCp 1a	4	96	24	22⅛	22⅛	—
50⅛	32	Ethyl pf2.40		30	33⅛	32	33⅛	+
24⅛	11	EvensP .40b	5	208	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	—
27	15	ExCellO .90	7	22	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
28⅛	22½	Excelsr .76e		13	23⅛	23	23	
17	6⅛	Extndcare		11	7⅛	7	7⅛	—
103⅛	83⅛	Exxon 4.25e	9	601	89⅛	88½	88⅛	—
		F						
35⅛	7	Fabrge .40	5	x29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
93⅛	32	FalCam .30e	72	1064	53⅛	49½	51⅛	—
13⅛	4⅛	Fairlnd .35e	43	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	7½	Fairmt .52a	10	x40	10⅛	10½	10⅛	—
5⅛	2⅛	Falstaf B.w		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	10	Fanstel .30e	5	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16	5⅛	FarWtF .44	5	17	5⅛	5½	5⅛	—
14⅛	4½	Farah Mfg		29	5	4⅛	4⅛	—
35⅛	10	Fedders .50	7	133	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	—
16	14	Fedorl n.30e	3	1	14½	14½	14½	—
30⅛	18	FedMog 1.80	7	27	18⅛	18	18	—
28⅛	13½	FedNMt .50	6	578	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
28⅛	15	FedPapBd 1	4	14	17½	17	17	—
19½	14⅛	FPap pf1.20		2	15⅛	15½	15½	+
15⅛	5⅛	FdSign S .30	4	34	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
57	30⅛	FedDSt 1.08	11	250	30⅛	29½	29½	—
11	6⅛	Federal Dv	12	16	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—
47⅛	22	FerroCp .90	4	39	24⅛	23⅛	24	—
22⅛	15⅛	Fibrebrd .80	4	54	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
6⅛	4⅛	Fidelity Fin	5	27	4½	4½	4½	—
38	10⅛	FidMt 3.52e	2	246	11⅛	9⅛	10⅛	—
47⅛	33⅛	FidUB 3.20b	7	4	36	35⅛	35⅛	—
27½	14	FieldM 1.40	6	36	14½	14	14⅛	—
23⅛	11	FiltrolCp .60	7	9	11	10⅛	10⅛	—
27⅛	10⅛	FiniFed .93t	3	73	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
27⅛	14⅛	Firestone 1	5	187	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
37⅛	13⅛	FstChar .91t	6	64	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
78⅛	49⅛	FstChIC 1.62	16	x119	69½	68⅛	68⅛	—
63½	40⅛	FstIntBk .80	22	94	56	55⅛	56	—
27⅛	12⅛	Fst Mt 2.04e	6	120	12⅛	10⅛	11	—
43½	32½	FstNBb 1.62	9	54	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—
	34⅛	FstNCity 2.28	20	924	43	42	43⅛	—
36	26	FstNStBn 2	6	12	26½	25⅛	25⅛	—
22⅛	15⅛	FstNatStr	3	311	15⅛	15	15	
52⅛	34	Fst Pa .32	11	x45	39	37⅛	38	—
27⅛	16½	FPaMt 2.06e	6	31	16½	14⅛	14⅛	—
12⅛	10⅛	FstU RE .96	13	31	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	
14⅛	9½	FstVaB .43e	9	191	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
40½	33⅛	FstWBk 1.72	7	23	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—
44⅛	30½	FsWM 4.12e	7	39	30½	30⅛	30⅛	—
68⅛	39⅛	FschbM .96	16	10	47½	46	46	—
18⅛	9⅛	FishFds .30	7	x32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
11⅛	6	Fishr Sci .16	6	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
26⅛	4⅛	FleetEnt .12	6	309	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
12½	9½	Fleming .60	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
32⅛	10⅛	Flexvan .24t	5	108	11	10	10⅛	—
25⅛	15⅛	Flintkte 1.08	5	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
75½	55	Fnt pfA 4.50		z10	54½	54½	54½	—
37⅛	25½	Fnt pfB 2.25		2	24⅛	24	24	—
30⅛	20⅛	FlaE Coast	5	34	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—
12⅛	11⅛	FlaGas .65	4	113	13⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
	24	FlaPow 1.80	7	165	24	22⅛	23⅛	—
43⅛	27⅛	FlaPwW 1.22	8	408	27⅛	25	25	—
29⅛	18	FlaStl 1.30	5	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
57⅛	27⅛	Fluor 1.46t	72	141	57½	50⅛	51⅛	—
41⅛	16½	FlyTigr .25r	6	318	17	15⅛	15⅛	—
24⅛	14⅛	FMC .92	7	587	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
39⅛	30½	FMC pf2.25		6	32	32	32	—
9⅛	6½	FdFair .20b	9	x58	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	8½	FooteCB .80	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
9⅛	4⅛	Foote Min		23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
24⅛	11½	FooteM .55e		3	21½	21	21⅛	—
82⅛	42⅛	FordM 3.20a	3	538	42⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—
20⅛	10⅛	ForMcK .83	5	58	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	—
35½	21½	FMK pf1.80		45	22	21½	22	—
18⅛	15⅛	FtDea 1.27e		28	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
37⅛	18½	FtHowd .35a	17	206	19⅛	19	19	—
52	21	FostWhl .30	17	39	48⅛	47	48⅛	—
47⅛	27⅛	Fbxboro .60	22	18	38	37⅛	38	—
20⅛	9⅛	FrnklnM .30t	12	73	10⅛	12⅛	13	—
34	20⅛	FreeptM .80	14	165	24⅛	23½	23⅛	—
34⅛	20⅛	Fruehf 1.80	5	157	21⅛	20⅛	21	—
20⅛	7⅛	Fuqua Ind	3	159	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
		G						
25	10	GableInd 1t	4	15	10	9	9	—
6⅛	2½	GAC Corp		136	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
20⅛	9⅛	GAF Cp .44	5	337	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
27	15	GAF pf 1.20		37	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
36⅛	22⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	81	28⅛	25⅛	26	—
27	24	GamS pf1.60		4	26	25	25	
45	29	Gannett .36	24	38	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—
33⅛	16⅛	GardDen .70	17	60	28	27⅛	28	—
19⅛	14⅛	Garlock .84	5	12	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
17⅛	11½	Gas Svc 1.32	6	31	12	11⅛	11⅛	—
9⅛	3⅛	Gateway In	11	29	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13½	6	GCA Corp	7	47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
17	9⅛	Gemini Cap		74	9⅛	9	9	—
14½	12⅛	GeminiInc 1		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
17⅛	11⅛	Gen Am Inv		55	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
51⅛	27⅛	GnA Oil .60b	26	51	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	—
40⅛	38⅛	GATran 1.80	12	63	32⅛	30⅛	31⅛	—
15⅛	12⅛	GnBnca .75e	6	x4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
14⅛	7⅛	GnCable .50	6	168	8⅛	7	7⅛	—
20⅛	12⅛	GenCig 1.20	6	68	13	12	12	—
14⅛	5½	Gen Develpt	5	42	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
28⅛	15⅛	Gen Dynam	6	271	24	21½	22	—
75⅛	55	GenEl 1.40	19	2146	61⅛	59	60	—
30½	22⅛	GnFood 1.40	9	185	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—
20⅛	13⅛	GnGrth .46e		37	13	12⅛	12⅛	—
18½	7	Gen Host	3	14	7⅛	7	7⅛	—
29½	12⅛	GenInst .38t	3	132	13⅛	12⅛	13	—
46	12	GnMedic .12	11	20	14	13⅛	13⅛	—
67⅛	46½	GenMill 1.08	19	57	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—
84⅛	48⅛	GnMot 5.25e	5	1519	48⅛	47	47⅛	—
78½	70	GnMot 5pf 5		9	71	70⅛	70⅛	—
58⅛	53⅛	GMt pf 3.75		3	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—
21½	9⅛	GenPort .80	6	55	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
22⅛	17½	GPubUt 1.40	7	148	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
7⅛	3⅛	Gen Refract	5	72	4	3⅛	3⅛	—
57⅛	36⅛	GnSignal .70	14	x69	39	38⅛	39	—
4⅛	2⅛	Gen Steel		20	3	3	3	—
31⅛	24⅛	G TelEl 1.72	8	491	24⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—
19⅛	16⅛	GTFl pf1.30		z100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
28⅛	13⅛	GenTire 1.10	3	85	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
15½	5⅛	Genesc .34p		100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
19⅛	15⅛	Genstar .90	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
48⅛	31	GenuPt .47e	28	45	35	34⅛	34⅛	—
45⅛	30	GaPac .80b	11	289	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—
27⅛	15	Gerber 1.5	9	19	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
168	92½	GettyO 1.21e	34	59	139⅛	134⅛	136⅛	—
21	19	GettO pf1.20		41	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—
8⅛	5½	GF Bus .32	18	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
17⅛	11⅛	GlanPC .80		28	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	—
34½	12	GlbFinl .79t	3	60	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
12⅛	4⅛	Gidd Lewis	50	71	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
26½	12⅛	GiffdHill .48e	5	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
66⅛	38⅛	Gillette 1.50	13	437	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—
30⅛	11⅛	Ginos Inc	8	63	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
30⅛	14⅛	GleasnW .44	14	15	17	14½	14½	—
23⅛	10⅛	Global Mar	9	99	12½	12	12	—
25⅛	10	GoldWt Fin	6	9	11	10⅛	10⅛	—
30⅛	15⅛	Goodrh 1.12	4	x75	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
31⅛	15	GoodyrTR 1	5	366	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
34½	18⅛	GouldInc 1	4	87	20⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
30⅛	19⅛	Grace 1.50	8	281	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	—
16⅛	9⅛	GrandUn .80	8	944	11½	11	11⅛	—
25⅛	19	GranIt 1.20a	4	12	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
44⅛	10⅛	GrantW 1.50	6	397	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
15⅛	7⅛	GrayDrg 1e	8	x82	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	—
40⅛	28⅛	GtAMt 3.23e	8	91	30⅛	29	29⅛	—
19	9⅛	Grt AtlPac		148	9⅛	9	9⅛	—
31⅛	16⅛	GtLkDr 1.20		1	16⅛	16	16⅛	—
12⅛	10	GtNoIr 1.1e	11	11	10⅛	10⅛	11	+
89⅛	40	GtNNek .60	9	88	44⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—
25	20½	GtNN pf1.30		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—
34⅛	14⅛	GtWnFin .40	5	49	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
8⅛	3	Gt Wn Unit		28	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	—
19⅛	9⅛	GtWnUnt pr		10	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
4⅛	2⅛	GrfWsh Inv		11	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—
26⅛	17⅛	GrmGlant 1	2	43	18⅛	18	18	—
18⅛	13⅛	Grayhd 1.0e	8	319	15⅛	14½	14⅛	—
5	2½	Greyhnd wt		114	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
15⅛	5⅛	Grolier .40	4	56	6	5⅛	5⅛	—

(Continued on Page 10)

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1973

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Car Imports Rise 38%

Britain's October imports of auto products were alued at £76.6 million including cost, insurance nd freight, up 38 percent from £55.5 million a ear earlier. Exports rose 6 percent to £137.1 illion in October. The statistics, reported by ritain's Society of Motor Manufacturers and raders, cover autos, commercial vehicles, comonents, parts and accessories, tractors, trailers nd marine and industrial engines. For the first months of this year British auto exports taled £1.298 billion, up 23 percent from £1.059 illion a year earlier. Imports totaled £635.5 milon, up 43 percent from £446.9 million a year plier.

TC Drops Challenge to Pepsico

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission is dropping s challenge to the 1972 takeover of Rheingold orp. by Pepsico Inc. The agency announced that provisional consent order will settle the case by dering Pepsico to sell off two of its soft drink sinesses within 18 months. The FTC says it uld have to approve any proposed purchaser the businesses, which include Rheingold's avette soft drink concentrate manufacturer and psi's St. Louis bottling operation. In addition, e FTC says seven major soft drink bottling ms will not be allowed to make a bid for the vested companies. They are: Coca-Cola, Royal own Cola, Seven-Up, Canada Dry, Dr. Pepper, ush International, and Cott Corp. The FTC ed a complaint against the merger because the o companies had soft drink subsidiaries that could be considered competitors, a potential violation of anti-trust laws.

Japanese Group Buys Indonesian Gas

A group of five Japanese companies has signed long-term arrangements with Indonesia's state-run oil firm Pertamina to import liquefied natural gas, Kansai Electric Power Co. reports. The contracts call for the sale of a total of 7.5 million tons of the gas, worth over $3 billion annually over 20 years beginning in March 1977. The Japanese group consists of Kansai, Kyushu Electric Power, Chubu Electric Power, Osaka Gas and Nippon Steel Corp. Import prices were not immediately available, but the contracts call for a "slide" clause under which the prices will be altered according to certain factors, including inflation, Kansai says.

Swiss to End Tax on Foreign Shares

Swiss taxes on new foreign securities issues and domestic bond issues will be dropped effective July 1 while taxes on all securities transactions will be raised as of the same date. An enabling law was passed by parliament earlier this year, but an effective date was not decided upon. At present, a 1.85 percent tax is collected on new foreign share issues and up to 1.2 percent on new issues of foreign bonds and mutual fund certificates. These taxes, as well as a similar one imposed on domestic bond issues, will be removed. Taxes on securities transactions currently are at 0.03 percent of the price paid for domestic issues, and at 0.1 percent for foreign securities. Starting July 1, the rates will be 0.1 percent for domestic and 0.2 percent for foreign issues.

As Energy Crisis Worsens

U.S. Coal Mines Attract Foreign Funds

W YORK, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ).—reign investors are plowing s into U.S. coal-mine opera-

e worldwide scramble to ac- energy sources is a major r in the trend. Another r is simply the decline in past two years in the value e dollar in terms of other r currencies, which has tend- make any U.S. investment per for foreigners. Also, many operators, with their earnings depressed state, have been ly soliciting investment y.

ar, only a tiny fraction e U.S. coal business is for- owned. But analysts say that share could become signifi- if the present trend were ntinue for long.

e type of coal operation ularly attracting foreign y involves the production of high-quality metallurgical coal used in making coke for the steel industry. U.S. deposits of that coal are the highest quality and among the most extensive in the world. As reserves in other parts of the globe become increasingly hard to find and mine, foreign consumers have turned increasingly to the United States, which last year exported 55 million tons of metallurgical coal.

Now, with concern about energy sources mounting, foreigners are providing U.S. coal operators with funds, often in return for guaranteed supplies.

Jones & Laughlin Steel, 81.4 percent owned by LTV Corp., and Pickands Mather & Co., a unit of Diamond Shamrock Corp., have joined with Royal Netherlands Blast Furnace & Steel Works to open a $35-million West Virginia mine that produces 1.5 million tons a year of high-grade metallurgical coal. Jones owns half of the new venture, with the other partners holding 25 percent each. Each partner gets a percentage of the coal equal to its equity in the project.

Eastern Associated Coal Corp., a unit of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, has borrowed $11.6 million, half the cost of a mine being developed, from an Italian steel company. Each concern will get half the output, projected at 25 million tons, and the loan is interest-free during the mine's four-year development period. The U.S. company will repay the loan over 20 years and the Italian company will buy its share of the coal at market prices.

Island Creek Coal, a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corp., has a similar $25 million loan from two Japanese trading companies, Nissho-Iwai and Tokyo-Boeki. "U.S. steel companies have been reluctant to make the risk investment to hold coal reserves," explains Island Creek chairman Albert Gore.

Moreover, foreign partners can be easier to work with than U.S. partners, says Mark Joseph, president of Hawley Fuel Co. "They really want to make the contract," he believes. "They're more interested in getting the coal than in what it's going to cost."

His company has borrowed $5 million from Association Technique de l'Importation Charbonnière, the group through which all solid fuels are imported into France, to build a coal-processing plant for an existing mine in West Virginia.

"As long as they give us the quality and quantity of coal we want, we leave the running of the mine to them," says a staff member of the French association.

West Boosts Orders For Coal From Poland

WARSAW, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ).—Western countries are swamping Poland with orders for increased coal deliveries because of e oil energy crisis, it was learned today. Poland's coal exports ount to 20 percent of total world coal sales, according to lish statistics.

Asked if the fuel crisis had resulted in a rush for Polish al, an industry official said: "It's true. We're being swamped th requests. Our regular customers in Western Europe and erseas all want increased deliveries."

"Some of them not only want coal right now, but are seeking long-term contracts. The rush started three weeks ago."

J. Cygan, economic director of Poland's sole coal exporting enterprise Weglokoks, said, "The countries interested are Western." He declined to say whether Poland planned to crease production because of current demand, but implied at Poland is probably charging its customers more.

Poland is the world's fourth largest coal producer, ranking ter the United States, Russia and China. In percentage terms, land's production amounts to 7 percent of world output.

Banks' Credit Abuses Worry U.S. Officials

By Paul E. Steiger

SHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Out of nightmare of the great de- ion, when thousands of banks and untold families lost savings, came an overhaul deral regulations designed to e the safety of the nation's ng system.

, 40 years later, there are that some of the wheeling dealing that preceded the crash has crept back into ystem.

der increasing pressure to profits, bankers around the ry have found ways to side- federal regulations and run rge, hidden claims against its.

regulators, who smiled on practice at first, now are ng increasingly concerned it.

October, the billion-dollar National Bank of San Diego sed into receivership, be- g by far the biggest bank o fail.

le investigators sifting the age believe the San Diego i demise was the product of al mismanagement and even a number of practices abus- the extreme by the bank ding used with alarming ency by other banks around ountry.

ess these practices are curb- ederal officials and some executives warn, substantial losses and even a new string lures could result.

y worry about bank failures the Federal Deposit Insur- Corp. (FDIC) insures ac- s up to $20,000 each?

one thing, bank failures xpensive—and their cost has growing sharply over the few years.

FDIC's losses averaged nillion a year between 1970 972, six times as great as in 965-69 period and more than mes as great as in the 10 years before that. Higher losses mean higher charges to banks for insurance, a cost ultimately borne by depositors and borrowers.

Even more important, bank failures can cost jobs, and not just those of people who work in banks.

In the case of U.S. National, for example, the government came within a whisker of having to close the bank completely, instead of being able to arrange a sale of its deposits, loans and offices to Crocker National of San Francisco.

Had a direct government closing been necessary, said James E. Smith, comptroller of the currency, the damaging ripple effects could have spread.

Corporations included among the bank's 3,800 uninsured depositors—those with accounts in excess of the $20,000 insurance limit—might have been unable to meet payrolls and a few could have been forced into bankruptcy themselves.

Repayment Delay

The reason: It could have taken years of paperwork and court battling before they could hope to get back even a share of the $230 million they had on deposit at the bank.

Moreover, a number of small banks in California and neighboring states were also involved in transactions with the bank. Their funds would have been tied up and their ability to provide loans and other services to their communities impaired.

Finally, even the insured depositors of U.S. National—of whom there were more than 330,000—would have had to wait in line three weeks or more to get their money.

Small wonder, then, that some bankers and bank regulators are beginning to worry about the spread of the practices that figured in the bank's collapse.

There are no statistics on how fast use of these devices is spreading. But bank examiners say they are spotting them more and more in bank records, and one high

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

German Output Drops 1 Percent

BONN, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's industrial production declined 1 percent in October from September after showing increases in August and September, the Economics Ministry said today.

The ministry said the fall was evident in all sectors of industry, and added that the energy supply situation probably had nothing to do with the production decline.

The order inflow to West Germany's industry in October fell 1.5 percent from September, countering the upward trend usually noted in October.

The ministry said the order inflow decline was exclusively attributable to foreign order inflow, which dropped 6 percent in October from September, while domestic orders showed an increase of 1/2 percent.

BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT
BANCOFIN SA
Tx. 24878
Av. Rüchonnet 57, tel. 02 20 61
Lausanne, Switzerland
Investment department

Ministers Drop Plan On EEC Reserve Pool

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ).—Common Market finance ministers today abandoned any attempt to begin pooling their nations' foreign exchange reserves early next year, as they approved in principle a watered-down plan for moving into stage two of EEC economic and monetary union.

The EEC Commission had proposed as part of stage two that the nine nations pool 10 percent of their exchange reserves on Jan. 1.

The commission also proposed a substantial increase in existing short-term credits to back jointly floating community currencies. The ministers put off a decision on credits until Dec. 17.

Stage Two Approved

Participants at the ministers' meeting said there was agreement to go ahead with a more constraining three-year second stage of economic and monetary union Jan. 1. That in itself was an achievement, since France, West Germany and the Netherlands had proposed putting off any new action until the failures of stage one had been recouped.

But going ahead with the Jan. 1 date was achieved at the price of watering down substantially the contents of stage two.

The commission had proposed a series of measures designed to bring the disparate EEC economies more into line, so their currencies could be tied more closely together. Substantially increased coordination of national policies and policy making was called for.

Apart from reserves pooling and credits the proposals were generally approved. However, some of their delicate contents were removed. When, for example, the use of speedier tax collections as an anti-inflation device raised objections, the item was deleted.

Sent for Study

When Britain and West Germany objected to a suggested 72-hour waiting period for consultations before implementing exchange rate changes, the point was pulled out of the proposed text and sent to officials for study.

The question of reserves pooling caused the most discussion, participants reported. West Germany, the Netherlands and France (holders of the bulk of EEC reserves) flatly refused to begin pooling Jan. 1, though none rejected boosting credits and France spoke strongly in favor of the latter.

In a typical EEC compromise, sponsored by Belgium, officials were told to rethink the question and it was said ministers would take a new look at pooling by the end of next June. West German Bundesbank president Karl Klasen, speaking as chairman of the EEC central bank governors' committee, said there were insurmountable technical obstacles to a Jan. 1 start of pooling.

Sark Swindler Gets 15 Years

HOUSTON, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ).—William Donald Shepherd, whose electronics, paint and insurance investments were valued at $10 million in 1967 but who ran into severe credit problems later, was sentenced in federal district court here today to 15 years in prison for cashing $1.3 million in worthless checks in 1969 and 1970.

Many of the checks were drawn on the Bank of Sark, a British concern created by organized swindlers. The bank, which operated from a one-room third-floor office on the isle of Guernsey, purported to be worth $72 million, but its only real asset was the imagination of the men who ran it.

Several of them, Philip Wilson, Jack Axelrod and Carl Brown, testified against Shepherd, who was convicted of 16 counts of mail fraud and interstate transportation of stolen securities.

Wilson and Axelrod are serving terms of three years, and Brown is free after serving one year of an 18-month term. The swindling in which they participated overall took in tens of millions of dollars.

Shepherd was continued on $10,000 cash bail pending appeal.

Company Report

Gulf & Western

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	522.6	432.0
Profits (millions)...	22.5	20.3
Per Share	1.38	0.98
Per Share (diluted)	1.18	0.88

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Dec. 3, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)..	2.3404	2.3437	—10.20
Belg. fr. (A)....	39.99	39.9	
Belg. fr. (B)....	39.535	39.485	+12.60
Deutsche mark.	2.626	2.625	+22.62
Danish krone..	6.1535	6.1175	+13.29
Escudo.....	24.95	24.875	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.6975	4.66	
Fr fr. (B).....	4.495	4.4887	+13.67
Guilder	2.78	2.7575	+16.63
Israeli pound...	4.30	4.30	
Lira (A).....	629.5	627.0	
Lira (B).....	697.12	694.5	— 4.37
Peseta	57.35	57.25	
Schilling.....	19.325	19.27	+20.23
Sw krona.....	4.4446	4.4137	+ 7.81
Swiss franc.....	3.2025	3.2065	+19.85
Yen	280.0	280.0	+ 9.99

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.



James R. Birle

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

General Electric Co. has appointed James R. Birle general manager of its newly created international operations division. Mr. Birle's organization will be responsible for all GE's boiling water reactor business activity outside the United States.

* * *

D.E. Skinner has taken over as the Royal Dutch/Shell group's marine co-ordinator and managing director of Shell International Marine Ltd. He replaces B.E. Blakely, who has retired.

* * *

European Banking Co. has appointed James C. Chandler as executive director and company secretary, effective from Jan. 1. Mr. Chandler is at present a vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in its Brussels office. The bank has also named Erich W.L. Stromeyer an assistant director. He is currently a deputy manager of Deutsche Bank AG.

* * *

G. E. Greiner has been named a vice-president of First National City Bank in charge of domestic corporate banking in Germany. Richard J. Lehman has been named vice-president in charge of administration.

Chicago Bank Lifts Rate

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—First National Bank of Chicago has raised its prime rate to 9.90 percent from 9 3/4 percent effective tomorrow. The bank has adopted the decimal system rather than adjust the rate in 1/4 point increments.

Dow Hits 2-Year Low In 3d Consecutive Loss

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Stock prices tumbled sharply today amid investors' concern over the increasing energy crisis, the possibility of a recession and rising interest rates.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange continued moderate, with 17.90 million shares changing hands against 15.38 million shares on Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average recovered slightly in the last hour and a half of trading and finished off 15.73 points at 806.52. At 2 p.m. the average was down 20.32, its low for the session. The close was the lowest by the Dow since Nov. 24, 1971, when it finished at 798.53.

The loss was the third in a row suffered by the widely followed indicator and the eighth consecutive Monday that the average has declined. Some analysts have predicted that the Dow could drop below the 800 level before making a meaningful rally.

Stock prices have fallen drastically since the Arab oil embargo commenced. During November the Dow average slumped 197.77 points, or 20.6 percent.

Declines today outnumbered advances by 1,368 to 222, with the blue chip and glamour issues showing the largest losses.

Brokers continued to attribute most of the selling to investors' fears that the shortage of fuel might bring on a recession next year. The situation was worsened by the threat of renewed fighting in the Mideast.

Helping to depress the market further was an increase in the prime lending rate announced today by First National Bank of Chicago to 9.9 percent.

Grand Union gave up 4 1/2 to 11 3/8. Other point-sized losers included McDonald's, down 1 3/8 to 49, General Dynamics 2 1/2 to 22, Xerox 4 1/4 to 122 1/4 (ex-dividend), and Eastman Kodak 2 1/2 to 111 3/4. The latter received some bearish comment in a published report over the weekend.

Also in retreat were Heublein, off 2 3/8 to 47, Time 2 5/8 to 28 3/4, UAL 1 1/4 to 19, Coca-Cola 3 3/8 to 126 3/8, Honeywell 2 1/8 to 76 3/8, Texas Instruments 5 to 109, International Paper 1 to 43 1/4 and American Telephone 1 1/8 to 45 3/4.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.83 to 91.29.

Star Is Withdrawing Its Eurobond Issue

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ).—Star (Great Britain) Holdings Ltd. announced today that it is withdrawing a planned $25-million Eurobond issue because of "a significant deterioration in market conditions."

The issue, which would have been floated by a subsidiary, Star European Finance, NV, was first scheduled Nov. 22. At the time, the 15-year issue was expected to carry a 9.25 percent coupon rate.

Orders Rise 3.1% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—New orders in October for manufactured products rose 3.1 percent from September's upward-revised $75.13 billion to a seasonally adjusted $77.43 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

Shipments increased $1.99 billion, or 2.7 percent, to $75.05 billion. Unfilled orders rose $.238 billion, or 2.2 percent, to $111.79 billion while inventories gained 0.8 percent, or $950 million, to $117.06 billion.

New orders for durable goods in October rose $1.69 billion, or 4 percent, to $43.95 billion. Bookings for nondurable goods rose 1.8 percent to $33.48 billion.

The department also announced that the total value of new construction put in place in October declined $2.5 billion, or 2 percent, from September to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $134.7 billion. September's total was revised upward to $137.2 billion.

Eurco Is Worth...

Dec. 3, 1973

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.14291	Belgian Fr.	47.79813
French Fr.	5.61696	Krone	7.36052
£	0.51777	Irish £.....	0.57118
Lire	752.53932	Lux. Fr....	47.79813
Guilders ..	3.31679	U.S. $	1.19564

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		(Continued From Page 8)						
12¼	8	Grumm .15e		49	9½	9	9	—½
35⅝	12¼	Guardian In	9	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅝
46⅞	28½	GuarM 4.09e	6	67	29	28¼	28⅝	—2⅝
57⅛	25⅝	GlfLfH .10h	5	127	30⅜	29¾	29⅞	—⅜
28⅞	20¼	GulfOil 1.50	6	1064	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	—⅝
11¼	6½	Gulf Resrce	7	84	8¾	8	8¾	+⅝
15¼	9	G/R pfA.10k		9	12½	12	12	—¼
17	12¾	GfR pfB.35k		7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29⅝	14	GlfStUt 1.12	7	129	14¼	13⅞	14	—⅜
65	5	GlfSU pf4.52		z100	54½	54½	54½	+1½
11⅛	¼	GlrWind wt		98	5½	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
67⅞	48¼	GlfW pf 3.87		1	49½	49½	49½	
77½	69½	GlfW pf5.75		3	70⅛	70	70⅛	+⅛
9	4⅞	Gulton Ind	8	39	4¼	4	4	—⅛
		H						
32	14	HallPrt .80a	5	x15	13¾	13½	13½	—½
189	100¾	Halburt 1.12	36	x167	174⅝	168¼	169½	—5⅞
22	11¼	HamPap .7u	8	64	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15¼	6⅛	Hamond .40	5	95	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Handlmn .68	5	107	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅜
28⅞	14⅝	HandyH .72	7	17	16¼	15½	15¾	+⅜
98¾	210¼	HanesCp .60	4	51	10¼	9¼	10	—⅝
40¼	39¾	Hanna 1.35	19	20	51½	50½	50½	—½
35¼	15⅝	Harcourt 1	6	27	17½	16⅞	16⅞	—⅝
22	6⅛	Hardees .16	7	66	6¾	6¼	6⅜	—½
34¼	19⅛	Harnisf 1.40	5	20	26¼	25⅝	26¼	—½
36⅝	10⅝	Harrahs .22	8	59	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	—½
49¼	24⅛	HarrInt 1.12	10	x13	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
30¼	13⅝	Harsco 1b	5	23	13⅞	13¼	13¼	—⅛
29¼	10⅝	HrtSMrx .88	5	97	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅜
29½	7⅛	HartHk .20e	6	18	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
34	20⅝	HawiiEl 1.56	7	35	20½	19¾	19¾	—⅝
30¼	10⅝	Hayes Alb 1	5	22	11	10¾	10¾	—⅝
8⅞	4½	Hazeltine	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30	14	NCA Martin	18	6	18½	18¼	18½	+¼
23⅞	10	Hecks .12	6	45	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
22	13⅝	HeclaM .30f	29	110	15½	14½	15½	+⅜
19¾	9½	Heilem .44a	5	18	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
82¼	37¾	HeinzH 1.08	13	40	44¼	43	43¼	—1
6	2½	Helene Curt		21	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
45	29¾	Hellerint .84	16	74	36¾	35½	35¾	—1¼
58	12¾	HelmeP .60	14	x56	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
43⅛	18⅝	HelmrhP .24	19	173	41½	40	41	—¼
3⅞	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40⅛	28½	Hercules .80	14	352	31	30	30¼	+½
34¼	13¼	HershF 1.10	10	29	13⅞	13¼	13¼	—⅛
46¾	27½	Hesston .32	8	62	30	27¾	28⅝	—1¼
62	35⅝	Heublein 1	21	353	49¼	47	47	—2⅜
80⅞	71	New Pck .30	39	720	76½	72⅞	75¼	—2¼
8⅞	4⅛	High Voltg	14	40	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
30⅛	19½	Hillenbd .48	10	22	19¾	19	19½	
43⅝	13⅝	Hilton Htl 1	5	202	14	13	13	—⅞
6⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	10	9	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
38	25¼	HobarIM .72	12	29	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—½
43¼	24⅝	HoernW 1.12	8	30	31	29	29	—2⅜
21	5⅝	Hoff Elctrn	6	42	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
42⅞	13	Holdylnn .30	8	227	13⅜	12¼	13	—⅛
63	22	HlidyA 1.70t		3	20	20	20	—2
15¼	11	HollySp .95e	6	6	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+⅝
52¼	23	Homestk 1a	16	360	52¾	51	51⅞	—⅝
140⅛	77½	Honywll 1.40	15	165	78⅞	74⅞	76⅞	—2⅛
41	18¼	HoovBll 1.28	4	30	18⅛	17½	17	—⅛
15⅞	5⅝	Horizon Cp	5	122	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	
37⅛	9½	HospAff .57t	7	26	10½	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
37	10⅜	HospilA .12e	10	53	13⅝	13	13¼	—⅝
30⅝	7⅞	Host Intl .36	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—¼
46⅛	9½	Houdail .80a	5	20	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
31⅛	26	Houd pf 2.25		1	25½	25½	25½	—1½
19⅝	10⅛	HougMif .48	7	28	11⅝	11⅛	11½	—⅛
13⅝	5	House Fbric	10	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
35⅛	18	HousFin .90	7	208	19½	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
58⅝	33	HouF pf2.50		3	35	34⅝	35	+⅛
79½	42¼	HouF pf2.37		1	44	44	44	—1
61¼	26⅞	HousLP 1.40	9	149	28	26⅞	27	—⅝
34	20¼	HouNGs .50	15	34	26	25⅝	25⅝	—½
68¼	43½	HouG pf2.50		5	51½	51½	51½	—½
34⅞	10⅜	HowJohn .20	10	195	11	10½	10⅝	—⅝
21⅛	10¼	Howmet .70	9	59	15	14	14⅛	—½
21⅝	17	Hubbd 1.55e	11	42	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	
22⅛	20⅝	HudBay 1.60	8	2	26	25⅝	25⅝	—½
9¼	4½	HughHat .40	4	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
86¼	41½	HughTl .20e	31	106	77½	75⅛	77½	+½
85½	13⅛	HuntCh .16	20	10	20	20	20	
38⅛	6⅝	HuttnEF .40	15	22	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
37	24	Huyck .28a	28	113	27¼	27	27	—⅜
14⅝	6½	Hydrom .16	4	17	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
		I						
32⅞	6¼	ICN Pharm	14	140	9⅛	8	8⅛	—1
36	25⅝	Idaho P 1.86	9	37	28¼	27	28¼	+¼
30¼	12⅛	IdealBas .80	9	37	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
90	68⅛	Ideal pf 4.75		2	77	76	76	—2½
71¼	4	IdeaToy .50t	7	80	4⅝	4	4⅛	—⅛
31⅛	22⅝	IDS RI 2.53e	10	47	26	24⅞	25⅞	—1
29	17⅝	IllCent 1.30	5	x167	17⅞	17	17¼	—½
127	80	IllCent pfA6		>4	85½	83⅛	83⅛	—3⅛
55½	40	IllCen pf3.50		x38	39⅞	38⅜	38⅜	—½
34⅞	24⅛	IllPowr 2.20	9	79	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
86	22⅝	IllTool .36a	16	5	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅛
19	7⅞	ImpCpAm	4	180	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
49⅛	31⅞	INACp 2.40a	7	107	32¼	32¼	32⅝	—⅜
84⅛	16⅞	INA In 1.10e		18	18	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
10⅞	5⅞	Income Cap		35	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
10⅞	9	IncCCu .90e		14	10	9⅞	10	
87⅛	18⅝	IndianHd 1	8	34	18⅝	18	18	—⅞
38⅞	21⅝	IndiGas 1.92	6	6	28⅞	28½	28½	+¼
89⅛	21	IndplPL 1.82	7	30	23⅝	23⅛	23½	—½
44⅞	25½	IndlNat 1.20	7	45	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
80⅞	7⅛	Inexco Oil	25	83	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
89	51	IngerR 2.16	17	90	83⅞	82½	83⅛	+⅝
83½	35	IngR pf2.35		20	50½	49⅞	50	
60⅞	37⅝	InlCon 1.40a	8	18	37	36½	36⅝	—⅝
34⅛	25⅞	InlandStl 2a	6	79	26⅝	26	26	—⅜
[illegible]	6⅛	Inmont .80	4	69	6⅛	5⅞	6	—⅛
15	7⅝	InsilCp .70	8	32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	—1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	+½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
340	245	IBM 4.48	26	628	264¾	255½	258½	—6⅛
100¼	80	IntFlaF .44r	55	101	81⅝	80¼	80⅝	—1
39	24⅝	IntHar 1.50a	6	235	25	24½	25	+¼
16½	11	InHold 1.47e		5	12	12	12	—⅛
8+⅛	⅛	Int Indust		68	1	1	1	
14⅛	1⅜	IntIndA pf		21	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
40¼	20¼	IntMiner .52	14	310	34⅝	32¾	33¼	—1
13½	8½	Int Mng	14	547	13⅝	12¼	13½	+⅝
34⅞	21⅝	IntMlif 1.25	6	16	21⅝	20¾	21	—1
37⅞	27	InNick 1.20a	12	278	31⅝	30	31	—⅞
57	33	IntPap 1.50a	13	680	43⅞	42⅝	43¼	—1
63	60	IntPap pf 4		z100	61	61	61	+⅝
12½	4⅝	IntRect .10e	8	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
60⅝	28	Int T&T 1.40	6	1068	28⅞	27	27⅞	—⅞
176¼	92½	IntTT pfE4		z10	84	84	84	—10½
109	56	IntTT pfH4		4	55	54	54	—2
103	53¾	ITT pf14.50		27	54	52¾	53	—¾
101½	50½	IntTT pfJ4		94	50⅛	49	49	—1⅛
100	49½	IntTT pfK4		83	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	—1⅛
74	34	ITT pfN2.25		90	34⅝	32¼	32¾	—1⅛
96¾	59	IntTT pfO5		8	59	58⅝	58⅝	—½
20½	10⅞	Intrpce 1.10	5	x64	13	12½	12⅝	—⅞
25⅛	10	IntrpbGp .80	3	43	10	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
14	5	Intrst Brds		24	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
19⅛	16⅛	IntrsPw 1.36	9	39	15⅝	15	15	—½
7¼	⅞	Interst Strs		67	1	⅞	1	
11⅛	3⅛	IntrsUn .12e	3	63	4⅝	4	4⅛	—½
35⅞	19	Iowa Beef	4	37	19	17¾	18	—1¼
18⅞	15	Iowa El 1.30	6	6	15⅝	15	15	
20⅛	16	IowaIlG 1.44	6	32	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
24⅛	19¾	IowaPL 1.74	6	32	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
21⅝	17	IwaPSv 1.48	9	25	17½	17	17½	+½
8¾	3⅝	IpcoHsp .15t	9	54	4¼	4	4	—½
37⅛	15¼	ITE Imp .60	7	602	17⅛	16	16	—1⅛
53⅝	18⅝	Itek Corp	70	95	20	19	19⅝	—½
26⅞	18½	IU Int .75	8	648	19¼	18½	18½	—⅞
70½	46	IU Int A		2	47	47	47	—4½
45⅝	29¾	IU Int pf1.26		7	32	30	30	—1
		J - K						
26	8½	JamesF .52	8	10	9½	9½	9½	—¼
23½	11½	Janitzen .60b	6	2	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
16⅛	8⅞	Japan 1.74e		107	9	8½	8⅝	—⅜
		Jon fnl.74e		13	8	8	8	
40⅞	27	JeffPilot .52	14	270	33	31¼	31¼	—1¼
105	93	JerCe pf8.12		z140	95½	95	95½	+½
55⅛	27⅛	Jewel C 1.66	8	107	36½	33	33½	—3¼
31⅛	7⅛	Jewelcor	7	44	9⅛	9	9	—¼
33	14⅝	JimWalt .68	4	66	14½	14¼	14½	—½
38½	21⅛	JimW pf1.60		11	21⅛	20⅛	20½	—1¼
21½	17¼	JHanSe .93e		56	19⅝	18½	18¼	—½
27¼	21⅞	JHanI 1.95e		43	22⅞	22	22⅛	+⅛
33	17⅛	JhnMan 1.20	6	130	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—½
132¼	108	JohnJhn .50	46	197	116	115¼	115⅞	—1⅛
37⅞	15⅛	Johns Sv .80	6	x48	15⅞	15⅝	15½	—⅛
61½	16¼	JonLog .80	4	122	17¼	15⅞	16¼	
22¾	16⅛	JonLau 1.60	5	19	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+¼
30	22⅛	Jorgen 1.30b	5	4	22½	21⅞	21⅞	—½
31½	13	Joslens .80	6	8	13½	13¼	13½	+¼
50½	24¼	JoyMfg 1.40	21	141	49⅛	47⅛	48⅞	—⅞
28½	13	KaisAlm .50	11	163	19⅜	18⅛	18⅞	—1⅛
58	43½	KaiA pf 4.12		2	46	46	46	
12	6½	KaisCem .50	5	39	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
20¼	10⅛	KaneMill .10	4	34	15	14½	14⅞	+¼
32⅞	25⅛	KCtyPL 2.20	8	73	25½	24⅝	24⅞	—⅝
42	19⅜	KCSou 1.50r	7	16	21⅛	20¼	20¼	—⅝
14⅛	12¼	KCSou pf 1		z100	11½	11½	11½	—⅜
23¾	18½	KanGEl 1.56	8	x12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+¼
18⅝	14⅝	KanNeb 1.12	8	x12	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+⅛
30	19⅛	KanPLt 1.48	7	x17	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+⅛
8¼	4⅜	Katy Ind	6	74	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅜
26⅞	17	Kty pfB1.46		10	17¼	17	17¼	+⅜
45⅞	11⅞	KaufBrd .16	7	25	12½	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
14¼	7⅞	KawcBrl .20	9	31	11⅝	11	11	—⅜
19⅞	10¾	KayserR .60	4	36	12⅝	11¾	11¾	—⅝
33¾	15⅞	Keebler .70	18	4	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—⅝
9⅛	3	KeeneCp .10	4	90	3⅛	3	3⅛	
19⅞	7¼	Keller .45	3	32	7½	7¼	7½	—½
17⅛	13	Kellogg .54	16	153	14⅞	14⅛	14¾	+⅛
17½	13¼	Kellwood .80	5	16	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
36¾	21¼	Kenmmt 1.20	5	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
39	23	Kennecott 2	8	594	36⅝	36	36⅛	—⅝
36⅝	20	KyUtil 1.74	6	53	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
94	52⅞	KerrMG .60	39	x144	91⅞	89⅝	91⅜	—⅜
20⅞	12	KeyCon .45e	3	6	12	11¾	11¾	—¼
29⅝	15⅛	Kidde .60a	4	233	16¼	15½	15⅝	—⅝
54¼	46	Kidde pfB 4		2	46½	46½	46½	—½
61¼	37	Kid pf A2.20		2	35	35	35	—2
50⅛	32½	KimbCl 1.44	9	x172	32	31⅛	31	—1¾
13¾	6⅛	KingDSt .30	6	66	6⅞	6¼	6¼	—⅜
40⅞	12¼	KirschCo .76	5	34	13⅝	12⅞	13	—⅝
42	21	KLM Airlin		7	23¼	22¼	22¼	—1¼
57¼	25⅞	KnightN .32	12	18	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	—⅜
22⅛	12	Koehrng .60	4	42	14⅛	14	14⅛	—¼
44⅝	31	Kopprs 1.88	6	10	32¼	31¾	32	—1
50⅝	39⅞	Kraftco 1.77	10	89	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	—⅜
51⅛	30	KresgeS .20	27	768	30⅞	30	30⅞	+⅜
24⅝	15	Kroger 1.30	9	37	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—¼
18	9½	Kysor .60a	4	x23	9⅞	9⅞	9½	—⅛
		L						
22½	17⅝	LacGas 1.56	6	7	18¾	18	18	—⅝
16⅝	11⅝	Lams Sess 1	5	11	11⅛	11	11	—⅝
33	11¾	LaneBry .72	5	60	12⅛	12	12	
32¼	16	Larwn 2.70e	5	49	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
9⅞	6	Latrobe Stl	7	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
9⅝	5	LearSieg .28	5	114	5⅝	4⅞	5	
32	23¼	LearS pf2.25		1	24	24	24	—⅜
19⅛	8¼	Leasco .40	4	164	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
23⅝	20	Leas pfC2.60		51	21	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
34	22	Leasc pf2.20		18	22⅛	21	21	—1¾
48⅞	24¼	Leasew .60b	9	157	28⅞	26¼	26¾	—1⅝
22¼	10	LeedsN .50	16	15	15¼	14⅝	15¼	
19	11⅛	Leesona .50	5	5	12¼	12½	12½	
19⅝	11½	LehPCt .80e	6	25	18¼	18	18	—⅜
2⅛	1⅛	LehVal Ind		54	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
28	15½	LV In pf1.50		1	15	15	15	—1
18	13⅝	Lehmn 1.57e		143	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅝
28	6	Lenner Crp	3	71	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
44	22⅛	Lenox .60b	10a	24	28	22½	22⅞	
14⅝	7⅛	LevFd Cap		19	7⅜	7¼	7⅛	—⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	11⅛	LevFln .75a		2	12⅛	12	12	
49⅞	16⅝	LeviStrs .48	8	52	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	—⅛
27¼	4	Levitz Furn	5	708	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—¼
8½	3¼	LFE Cp	14	10	4⅛	4	4	—¼
42⅝	24¾	LOF 2.20a	4	120	25⅛	24⅞	25	—⅛
81	59	LOF pf4.75		7	59	58½	58½	—1¼
6⅛	4⅛	LibbMcNL	8	23	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜
23⅞	14⅛	LibrtyCp .30	6	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅝	7⅛	LibrtyLn .40	8	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
16¾	12⅝	LibyL pf1.25		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
45⅝	31⅛	LiggMy 2.50	8	104	31⅝	30	31	—1
92⅛	70½	LillyEli .83	34s	244	76⅛	75¼	75⅞	—1⅛
48¼	28⅝	LincNt 1.08a	8	81	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—½
97½	61¼	LincNt pf 3		3	78	77	77	—½
6½	2¼	Lionel Corp	8	113	2⅝	2⅝	2½	—⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Litton .23t	7	285	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
16¼	8¼	Litton plc pf		13	9½	9	9	—½
21⅝	17⅛	Litton pfB 2		37	18⅝	18	18⅛	—⅜
9⅞	4⅛	Lockhd Airc	8	210	4⅞	4½	4½	—⅛
48	19¼	Loews 1.16a	8	52	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—½
23⅞	8⅝	LomaFin .36	8	30	10⅝	9½	9⅞	—½
52¾	36	LomM 3.80e	10	67	38⅛	37¾	38½	+¼
21⅛	10⅛	Londonlwn	3	15	11	10½	10⅝	
25¾	14⅞	LoneStInd 1	7	18	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—⅛
40½	23¼	LoneSG 1.46	9	146	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	—½
23¾	17	LnglsLt 1.46	8	204	17⅞	17	17¼	+⅛
107	97	LIL pf 8.12		z300	100	100	100	
109½	102	LIL pf 8.30		z100	104	104	104	—½
85¼	61	LongDrg .56	32	50	61½	59	59	—2
5¼	2	Loral Corp	7	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
53	32	LaLand 1.04	26	271	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	—1⅛
48⅛	21¼	LaPacif .20	7	160	32⅜	31⅛	31⅜	—⅜
36⅝	22¾	LousGE 1.80	9	34	24	23¼	23⅞	+½
24⅛	13¼	Lowenstn .90	4	5	14⅛	14¼	14¼	—⅝
13½	7½	LTV Corp	3	170	9½	9¼	9¼	—⅜
15⅛	8⅛	LTVCp AA		9	12¼	11½	12¼	+⅛
50	29⅞	LTVCp pf 5		18	35	34	34⅞	—⅛
51½	33¼	Lubrizl .43a	19	532	36	34⅛	34¼	—1⅝
16⅞	9⅞	LuckyStr .54	11	x66	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
20⅜	9⅞	Ludlow 1.08	6	x129	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅞
32	19¼	LukensSl 1	8	26	24	23½	23¼	—⅛
7⅜	3⅛	LVO Corp	13	88	5¼	5	5	—⅜
11⅝	4⅞	Lykes Yngst		112	5	4½	4⅞	—⅝
32	16¼	Lyke pf3.75k		163	18⅝	16½	18⅝	+¼
16⅝	6½	LyncCSy .40	14	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	—¼
		M						
15¾	9⅝	MacAnF .60	3	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—½
4⅛	2½	MacDonal	8	9	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
12⅞	4⅝	Macke .30a	4	25	4⅞	4½	4⅞	—⅛
12½	5½	Macmil .15e	4	147	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
47⅝	16½	Macy 1.10	5	69	17⅛	16¼	16¼	—¾
61	55¼	Macy pf 4.25		z10	55½	55½	55½	—1½
13⅛	8⅛	MadisFd 1e		115	8⅞	8	8½	—⅛
9	4¼	MadSq Gar	89	117	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
21⅝	5⅛	MagicCl .32	6	60	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
29⅝	7½	Magnvox .60	15	177	7⅞	7¼	7½	—⅜
32	16¼	Mallory 1	7	33	17¼	16	17¼	
35¼	17	MalHyde .36	17	239	23¼	23	23	—½
17⅞	7	Manfnd .56b	3	47	7½	7	7⅛	—⅜
43⅞	28½	MfrHan 1.56	10	128	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	—¼
43⅞	22½	MAPCO .54	21	86	38	37¼	38	
33⅛	9⅝	Marathn Mf		35	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
52¼	26½	MaraIO 1.60	12	173	47	45⅞	46½	+¼
29⅝	17¼	Marcor .90	7	161	20¾	20⅛	20⅝	—⅜
59⅛	37¼	Marcr pf A2		9	40¾	40	40½	—1
59½	22¾	Maremt .30e	7	69	25¼	24¼	24¾	—¾
32¾	21⅛	MarMld 1.80	6	x78	22½	22⅛	22¼	—½
48⅞	27¼	MarionL .28	26	58	32½	31	31¾	—1¼
51½	30½	Marlen 1.30	19	69	43¼	43	43	
57¼	29⅝	Marley .50	14	12	34	31¼	31¾	—2¾
11¼	6⅛	Marqtle .07e	7	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+⅛
41	16	Marriot .87t	20	423	16½	15⅛	15⅜	—1⅛
37¼	17¾	MarsFd 1.24	7	63	18¼	18	18	—⅜
19½	14⅛	MartMa 1.20	5	647	14⅛	13	13½	—1⅛
11¾	6¼	MarIMAl .40	7	30	8¼	8½	8⅝	—⅛
36⅞	14⅞	Mr.dCup .50	6	14	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—½
63	41	MascoCp .28	27	299	46¾	44⅝	44⅞	—1¼
37½	21¼	Masonite .50	15	131	33½	32¼	32¼	—1½
27¾	16⅝	MassyF .50e	6	37	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
28⅝	16⅛	MasMt 1.96e	8	90	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—⅜
22¾	16½	MasCp 1.44e		21	17⅛	16¾	17	e8 2
14½	12⅛	MasInc .81e		43	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅛
35⅝	15	MatsuE .54r	5	363	16⅝	16¼	16½	—⅜
		MatE In.54r		6	16¼	16¼	16¼	
14⅛	3½	Mattel .02p		205	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
52⅛	24	MayDSt 1.60	6	125	24⅛	21½	21½	—2⅝
32⅛	20	MayerOs .65	11	10	22¼	21¼	21¼	—1¼
12⅛	5	MaysJW .50	5	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
43⅞	24½	Maylg 1.30a	10	85	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅛
34¼	18½	MCA Inc .64	7	4	21¼	21⅛	21¼	—⅛
24	10⅛	McCord .92	3	35	10⅝	10	10⅛	—½
30¼	14½	McCror 1.50	3	46	14⅛	14¼	14½	—⅛
104⅞	50	McDermot 1	29	238	95¼	92¼	95¼	—¼
75⅛	44⅞	McDonalds	39	1026	53⅜	47½	49	—1⅝
29	13¼	McDonD .40	4	198	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	—⅛
40⅜	21	McGEd 1.50	8	35	27⅝	21	21⅞	—⅝
15⅛	7	McGrwH .48	7	100	8	7⅞	8	
68⅛	70⅞	M GH pf1.20		3	97	16⅞	97	+⅜
5⅛	2½	McGrg Don	7	14	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
69⅛	46	McIntyre	80	2060	58	56⅝	56½	—1⅛
48⅞	16⅛	McKee 1	14	31	33⅛	32	32⅞	—1⅛
28⅞	24	McKee wi		1	25⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—1½
56⅝	33⅝	McLean .72	9	209	38	36	36½	—1⅛
25⅞	14⅛	McLout 7.60	4	57	18⅝	17½	18⅛	—⅞
16⅞	10⅛	McNeil .75	5	30	11	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
68½	18⅝	MeadCp .80	6	178	18⅝	16⅞	18⅛	—⅛
44	34½	Mea pfA2.80		2	36½	36	36	—1
43⅝	34¼	Mea pfB2.80		2	36	36	36	—1
38	19⅝	Medusa 1.40	8	x2	29⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
4	2⅜	MEI Cp	5	70	2¼	2	2	—⅛
94	12½	Melv Sh .46	9	109	18⅛	16⅝	18	—⅛
10⅝	5	Menasc .32t	4	66	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
80	42⅝	MercStr .80	11	1	48	43	43	+½
60⅞	76⅝	Merck 1.40	65	x299	84¼	82⅛	84	—⅝
20½	9⅝	Meredith .70	5	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
32⅝	10⅝	MerLyn .56	16	885	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
85	67⅛	MesaPet .10	17	51	70⅝	68⅝	70⅛	+1⅝
70	8⅝	MesabiTr 1e	8	67	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
96⅝	18⅛	MestaM .40e	18	10	66	18⅝	18½	—⅛

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24	10⅞	MGM 1.75e	10	28	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	—⅛
33⅞	7⅝	Metrom .30b	4	73	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
107	97	MetE pf8.62		y23	97½	97	97½	+⅛
105	93½	MetE pf8.12		y20	96	96	96	—⅞
98⅞	25⅞	MGIC In .20	15	651	28⅛	27¼	27⅛	—1⅛
20⅞	18⅛	MichGs 1.0e	9	40	18	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
95⅞	12⅝	MichTube 1	6	10	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+⅛
97⅞	9⅝	Microdot .44	4	33	10	9⅜	9⅝	—¼
30⅛	17	Micrew .36t	6	x28	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	—⅛
97½	12⅝	MidConTel 1	10	48	14⅜	16	16⅝	+⅝
87½	16	MidSUt 1.20	7	403	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—⅛
18⅝	17⅛	MidlM 1.74e	7	17	16⅞	16½	16½	
16⅝	10½	Midl Ros .80	6	30	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
60	82⅝	MilesLb 1.08	9	33	33	33	33⅛	—2⅞
31	10	MiltBrd .36a	9	40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—½
97⅝	76⅜	MinMM 1.50	30	908	78	73½	76⅝	—2
23½	18	MinnPL 1.46	7	48	18½	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
60	10⅛	MirroAl .96	7	30	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	6
30⅞	14⅝	MissnEq .08	18	6	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
20⅞	14⅝	MissRivr .96	8	x90	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—2
83	72	MoPac A 5	4	6	72	72	72	—1¾
29⅞	20½	MPCem 1.60	6	18	20⅝	22	22½	+⅝
97⅞	12	MoPSv .84b	7	103	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
78⅛	45⅛	MobilO 2.80	6	867	47⅝	46⅞	47	—⅞
18⅝	5	MobHom .20	4	112	5⅝	5	5⅝	—⅛
30⅞	15	Mohas 1.20	5	104	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
10⅝	3	Mohk Data		200	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
23⅞	12	Mohk Rub 1	3	x31	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—½
26⅞	10⅝	Molybden	7	101	16	15⅝	16	—1
60⅝	10⅛	Monarch .60	9	16	12	11½	11⅞	—⅛
17⅞	4⅝	Monprm Ind	6	44	4⅞	4½	4⅝	—⅛
34¼	18⅝	MonrEqs.44	6	186	18⅛	17½	17⅞	—1⅛
79⅝	47⅝	Monsanto 2	7	647	49¼	47⅝	48½	—1
84	59½	Mons pf2.75		5	60	60	60	—5½
42	28⅝	MonDUt 2	9	58	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
36	28	MonPw 1.60	10	78	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—⅜
22⅞	20⅞	MontSt 1.56e		80	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—⅞
11⅝	8	Mony .94e	7	107	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅝
58⅝	10½	MooreMcC	3	65	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
73⅛	47	Morgan 1.46	15	402	60½	58⅝	59⅞	—2⅝
27½	19⅞	MorrKn .40e	7	32	20¼	20	20	—1
30⅛	6	MorseEl Pd	3	66	7	6¼	6⅛	—⅛
10⅞	4	MorseS .61e	3	x263	4⅛	3⅞	4	—⅛
23	4¼	MtgTr 1.62e	5	73	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
33⅝	10⅝	MorNor .88	10	41	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—1
68⅛	40¼	Motorola .50	18	287	52⅜	51	52	—⅝
103⅛	57⅝	MtFuel 1.92	25	301	94¼	86⅞	93⅝	+6⅞
20½	20	MtStTel 1.50	8	65	20½	20	20	—¼
16⅛	15	MSL Ind	4	16	19	18½	18½	—½
13⅛	5½	Muntord .28	4	19	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
9	6⅛	Munfd pf.40		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
33⅜	16⅝	Munsng 1.08	6	33	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
24⅝	14⅝	MurphC 1.20	7	28	16	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
96	47½	MurpOil .84	10	53	75⅝	72½	73½	—⅛
33⅛	23⅞	MurrOh .60a	8	18	25⅝	25	25	—⅛
36⅞	15	MutlO 1.02e		38	25⅞	16⅝	15⅝	+⅝
16⅝	10½	MyersL .60	9	x46	12	11⅝	11⅝	
		N						
61	39⅞	Nabisco 2.30	12	x264	42⅛	40	40⅝	—1⅛
46⅛	25	NalcoCh .43	27	67	33¼	30⅝	32	—1¼
27¼	9½	NarcoSci .60	6	26	9½	8	8	—1¼
67⅛	41⅝	NashuaC .62	16	18	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—⅝
33⅞	10	NatAirl .30e	5	325	13	12½	12½	—1⅛
27⅞	12¼	N Avia 1.35e		65	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
57½	7⅛	Nat Can .45	4	52	7⅛	7½	7½	—⅛
63¾	15	N Can pf1.50		7	17¼	16½	16¾	+½
46¼	26⅝	N CashR .72		894	32⅝	30⅞	31⅞	—1½
102	78¼	N Chms .48a	69	31	82	83	80⅛	—2⅜
17⅞	12¼	NatCityL .90	4	2	12	12¾	12¾	—⅛
49½	30¼	NatDet 2.36	6	14	30⅞	30	30¼	—1¼
67⅞	10⅞	NatDistl .90	8	185	12⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅝
77	70¼	NDst pf 4.25		z220	75½	75½	75½	
38¼	34⅝	NDst pf 2.25		2	34¾	34½	34½	—⅛
60½	27½	NatFuel 1.90	6	14	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	—½
57⅝	11⅝	NatGyp 1.05	6	66	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
32	3	NHome .10p		88	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
4½	2½	NatInd .10e	7	134	3⅛	3	3	
20	7	NatInd pf.60		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
14½	10⅝	NtInd pf1.05		9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
31	9⅝	N Mtg 1.45e	7	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
34½	26⅝	N Pres 1.20a	4	5	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
108⅝	23	N Semicndr	29	721	34¼	32½	32	
28½	9	N Svoind .50	6	65	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
25½	16	N Stand .75	10	x70	17⅝	16⅞	17	
65½	57¾	N Starch .65	23	59	62	57	59½	—2½
42½	30⅞	Nt Steel 2.50	6	160	30¾	30	30⅛	—⅝
7⅞	3⅝	Nat Tea		84	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	
34⅞	10⅝	NatUnEl .90	8	70	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
72⅞	28¼	Natomas .25	91	237	62	59	62½	+3⅞
16	8	Neptune .40	9	4	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
40½	18⅝	NevPw 1.65	5	53	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—1
22½	19	NevP pf1.60		z40	19⅛	19½	19½	—⅛
56⅞	18⅞	NEngEl 1.78	7	140	20	19⅝	19⅞	
26⅛	10⅞	NEngE 1.24	7	25	14	10½	10½	
37¼	29⅞	N EngT 2.36	10	61	30½	29⅞	29⅞	—¾
50⅞	7	Newhall .20	102	14	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
64¼	21⅝	Newmt 1.40	9	125	29⅞	28	28¼	—1½
108	85⅛	Nwmt pf4.63		6	93	90	90	
33⅜	20¼	NYSEG 2.20	8	41	26	25⅞	25⅞	
114	102	NYSE pf8.80		z280	107¾	102	102	—1½
18⅝	13	NiaMP 1.18	8	8.8	13⅛	13	13	
52	64	NiaM pf 6.05		z20	65½	65½	65½	
54	46	NiaM pf 3.90		z110	47	46½	46½	—½
49⅝	43	NiaM pf 3.60		z120	43	43	43	—½
47	42⅞	NiaM pf 3.40		z100	42	42½	42½	—½
20¾	15⅞	NiagSh .58e		6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
18	10⅛	NL Ind 1	6	x102	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅛
30⅞	18	NLT Cp .26	8	239	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	NorfkWn 5	7	165	66⅝	67⅛	67⅝	—⅛
62¾	14⅝	NorlnCp .80	3	8	14⅝	14¼	14½	—½
47½	16⅝	NoACoal .60	15	8	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
35	22	NoAMt 0.57e	8	55	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1½
64⅝	16⅝	NoAmPhil 1	5	83	18⅞	17½	18	—1½
4⅞	2⅝	NoCAir .05e	4	246	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅛
2⅛	1	NoCeAir wt		58	1⅛	1	1⅛	—⅛
76⅝	49	NoestUt 1.02	8	276	15⅛	10⅞	15	—⅛
18⅝	9½	NoCenGs .60	9	30	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—½
10⅞	5	NYNoCen Ry		z20	7	7	7	
28⅝	9⅝	NolIGas 1.92	7	44	22⅝	22⅝	22	
18⅝	10⅝	NIIGs pf1.80		2	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞	
27⅛	18⅝	NindPS 1.06	7	59	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
46⅛	23⅝	N NGs 2.70	8	23	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
31⅝	22½	NoStPw 1.84	9	75	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
115	108	NSPw pf8.80		z20	109	109	109	—½
98½	88½	NStaPw pf 7		z100	93	93	93	
58	52	NSPw pf4.10		z10	53	53	53	—3
52⅛	45	NSPw pf3.60		z20	45⅛	45	45	
7⅝	4⅜	Northgate	4	31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
26⅝	15	Northrop 1	6	18	16½	16	15⅞	—⅜
28	18⅛	Nrthp pf1.45		1	19	19	19	
36⅝	18	NwstAirl .45	10	261	20⅝	18⅝	19⅛	—1½
67⅛	52⅞	NwtBnc 1.86	15	63	60⅛	59⅝	59⅝	—½
31⅛	17⅛	Nwst Ind .85	3	84	18	16⅛	16⅞	—1½
16⅝	6⅝	Nwstind wt		64	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
98	62⅝	Nwind pfA5		16	62	59	59⅝	—3
98	62	Nwind pfC5		25	62	60	60	—2
75⅛	50⅛	NwtIn pf4.20		66	50	48½	49⅞	—¾
27¼	21⅛	NwMu 1.91e	14	17	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅝
37¼	24	NwtStW .80	6	13	24¼	23	23¼	—1
36	20⅞	Norton 1.50	5	21	27	26	26	—1
42	18⅝	NorSim .30	10	466	18⅝	17¼	18¼	—⅛
86¼	40¼	NrtS pf1.60		21	39⅝	37¾	39¼	—1
21⅛	14⅝	Nucor .10e	4	40	14⅝	14	14	—⅝
20¾	12¼	NVF 4.03t	2	59	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
		O						
20½	9⅝	Oak Ind .32	4	81	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
18⅞	10½	OakileP .84	8	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
13½	7⅝	Occid Pet	11	520	9¼	9⅛	9¼	—⅛
51⅞	42½	OccidPt pf4		3	44¾	44½	44½	—1⅛
48	37⅝	OcciP pf3.60		20	42	41⅛	41⅞	—⅜
29½	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		13	24⅛	23½	24	—⅛
18½	12½	OgdenCp .80	5	52	13	12½	12½	—⅛
31½	26⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		6	27	26	26	—1½
23⅛	17⅝	OhioEd 1.60	9	82	18⅞	18½	18½	—½
55¼	49	OhEd pf3.90		z30	50¼	50	50	—¼
28⅛	19¼	OklaGE 1.32	10	43	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
12½	10½	OklGE pf.80		z90	10½	10½	10½	—¼
25¼	18⅞	OklaNG 1.32	8	15	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—¼
19⅝	12⅝	OlinCorp .88	6	102	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅜

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	7	Omark .36	4	49	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+⅛
19⅝	10½	Oneida .76	5	17	11	10⅝	10⅞	+¼
15⅛	12	Opelika 1	5	x6	12½	12½	12½	
17⅞	13¼	OrangR 1.20	8	98	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
49⅞	30	OtisElv 2.20	7	47	37	36⅝	36⅝	—⅞
45⅝	17⅛	OutMar 1.20	4	92	17⅞	17⅛	17	+½
17⅛	8½	OutletCo .65	4	34	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
39⅝	13⅛	OvernitT .72	4	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
29⅞	19¼	Over Shiphg	10	67	22½	20⅝	20⅝	—1
55¼	39½	OwenCn .88	15	87	48½	48⅛	48¼	+½
43⅝	27½	Owenlll 1.46	7	183	31	30⅝	30¾	—⅝
83¼	63	Ownll pf4.75		7	67½	66	66	—2½
25	15⅛	Oxfrind .60b	4	3	16	16	16	
		P - Q						
16⅛	12⅝	PacASh .67e		63	13½	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
30⅝	22½	PacGsE 1.78	7	396	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	—⅜
26½	19⅛	PacLtg 1.68	8	92	19⅝	19	19⅛	
46½	23⅝	PacPetrl .50	20	57	34⅝	33⅜	34⅛	—⅜
26⅛	21⅜	PacPw 1.60	9	72	21⅞	20½	21⅝	—⅛
16¾	15⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	x87	16⅝	15⅞	16	—⅝
90¼	80	PacTT pf 6		y40	80	79	80	+¼
12	7¾	Pac Tin .60a	5	6	7⅞	7	7	—¾
9½	3⅞	PaineWb .30		112	4	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
17⅛	11	PaiW pf1.30		13	11	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
8⅝	3⅝	PalmBc .25	4	33	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
24¼	4	Pamida Inc	8	48	5	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅞	5	PanAm Air		597	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
45⅞	27	PanhEP 2	7	88	31	30⅝	30½	—⅜
32⅝	9⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	33	9⅝	9	9	—⅝
19	11⅛	Pargas .90	6	39	11¼	10½	10½	—⅝
46½	29⅛	Parg pf2.64		3	29⅝	29½	29½	—⅛
25½	15⅝	ParPen .50a	8	23	18½	17	17	—1½
22⅝	8⅝	Pasco Inc	16	101	17⅞	17¼	17¼	—⅛
18⅝	10¼	Payl nw .27	7	8	11⅝	11	11	—⅝
45⅞	19	PeabGa .04e	20	65	24½	24	24	—½
5⅝	1½	Penn Cent		294	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
10⅛	5	PennDx .20b	5	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
8¼	3⅝	Penn Fruit		12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅝
101	66⅝	Penney 1.12	21	217	66⅝	65½	65¼	—1
26	19⅝	PaPwLt 1.68	8	65	20⅜	20⅛	20⅝	—⅛
109¾	98½	PaPL pr8.40		z60	101	101	101	
106	96	PaPL pr8.00		z50	98½	98½	98½	
65	55	PaPL pf4.50		z290	56½	55½	55½	—½
63½	53	PaPL pf4.40		z60	54	54	54	
29	18⅝	Pennwlt 1.20	10	21	20⅝	20	20¼	+1½
47⅝	35½	Penwl pf2.50		3	37	36½	36½	—1¼
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		1	22	22	22	
32	17½	Pennzoil .80	10	431	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	—⅝
45¾	25½	Pennz pf1.33		90	32	30⅝	31	—1½
10⅞	5⅝	PeopDrg .20	5	26	5⅝	5⅜	5½	—¼
39⅝	26½	PeopGs 2.24	6	64	27⅝	27	27¼	—⅜
89⅝	64	PepsiCo 1.20	20	360	67½	65⅝	66¼	—1
43⅛	29	PerkElm .23	35	29	33⅝	33	33¼	
38⅞	21½	Pet Inc 1.35	8	24	22½	21⅜	21¼	—⅞
21	12¼	PetInc pf.80		3	12⅝	12⅝	12½	—⅛
31	10⅝	PeterPl 1.20	13	32	11⅝	10½	10½	—⅜
80	45⅝	PetrleS .40a	30	5	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
33	11¾	Petrolan .36	10	66	12	11¾	11⅞	—¼
25⅝	20	Perrim 2.10e		19	22⅝	21⅝	21¾	—¼
53⅝	38⅝	Pfizer .68a	24	579	43⅛	41⅝	41⅛	—1⅝
50¼	38⅝	PhelpD 2.20	8	109	41⅝	40½	40⅛	—1½
23½	17¼	PhilaEl 1.64	8	270	17¾	17¼	17¼	—½
105⅛	98	PhilE pf7.85		z170	98½	98½	98½	
98½	85	PhilaEl pf 7		z10	90½	90½	90½	—1½
66	59¼	PhilE pf4.68		z120	60	60	60	
63⅛	54	PhilE pf4.40		z100	55½	55½	55½	—½
60⅛	55	PhilE pf4.30		z20	55½	55½	55½	
53¼	47½	PhilE pf3.80		z10	49¼	49¼	49¼	
22⅛	17⅛	PhlSub 1.30	7	14	17¼	17	17¼	
136¾	97½	PhilMor 1.40	20	146	107¾	106½	106¾	—1⅜
11¼	4	Philipln .20	3	64	4⅛	4	4⅛	
18⅞	10⅝	Phil Ind pf 1		19	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
70½	40½	PhillPet 1.30	25	288	62¾	61⅝	62⅝	—⅝
21⅝	9¼	PhillVH .40a	5	66	11½	10⅞	11¼	
51¼	16¾	Pickwk 1.29t	10	34	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—1
19⅝	13⅝	PiedNG 1.28	5	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—½
24	4¼	Pier 1 Imprt	7	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
55	35½	Pillsbry 1.64	8	16	36	35⅝	36	—½
23¼	14½	PionNGs .84	12	27	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
17⅞	13⅛	PittFrg .80b	11	2	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+¼
51	38	PittFtW pf		z20	39¼	39¼	39¼	—⅛
34⅞	20	Pittston .60b	16	70	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅝
36	14¼	Pizza Hut	12	40	16½	16	16¼	
7¼	2	Plan Resrch	12	34	2½	2½	2½	
19½	4⅝	Playboy .12	3	x67	5	4⅝	4½	—⅜
26¼	20	Plessey .87e	7	15	19⅞	19½	19½	—⅝
		Pless fn.87e		1	19½	19½	19½	
26½	18	PNBM 2.10e	8	15	18	18	18	
143½	70⅞	Polaroid .32	47	765	72⅝	69⅝	70⅝	—3⅝
86¼	32	Ponderosa S	19	421	39	35¾	39	+2
29½	15⅝	PopeTa .40b	2	110	18¼	16¾	16⅞	—2
18⅞	11⅞	Portecln .80	6	21	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+⅜
22½	16½	PortGE 1.48	8	17	17	16¾	17	+¼
33¼	19½	Potltch 1.20	5	45	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
16⅝	12½	PotmEl 1.08	8	166	13	12½	12½	—⅜
60	52	PotEl pf4.50		z10	52½	52½	52½	—½
54½	46	PotEl pf4.04		z200	48	48	48	
41	33½	PotEl pf2.44		2	33½	33½	33½	—½
47	23	PPGInd 1.70	5	179	24⅛	23	23⅞	—⅜
14⅝	7¼	Premier .32	7	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
120	93	Proct G 1.80	26	292	95⅝	94⅝	95½	+⅝
9⅛	5	ProdRsh .10	9	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
21⅞	7⅛	PSA Inc	10	62	8	7½	7⅝	—⅝
24⅛	15	PSvCol 1.20	6	106	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
100	95	PSCol pf7.15		z50	95	95	95	
25½	19	PSvEG 1.72	7	354	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅛
122½	114	PSEG pf9.62		z280	116	114½	116	
101½	90	PSEG pf7.40		2	92	92	92	+⅝
70½	61½	PSEG pf5.05		z20	61½	61½	61½	—½
56	50½	PSEG pf4.08		z130	50½	50½	50½	
20⅝	17½	PSEG pf1.40		1	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
45	30½	PSvInd 2.42	8	68	32½	31⅝	31⅞	—⅝
50	45	PSInd pf3.50		z30	47	47	47	—1
15½	13½	PSInd pf1.08		z200	14	14½	14½	+¼
25⅛	17⅝	PSvNH 1.64	8	24	18⅝	17⅞	18	—⅝
25⅝	16⅝	PSvNM 1.20	6	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—½
5⅝	3	Pubickr .24t	31	22	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3½	Pueblol .28a	10	46	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
10⅝	6⅝	PR Cemt .40	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
34½	20⅝	PugSPL 1.98	7	62	24⅝	24	24	—⅜
90⅝	46⅞	Pullmn 2.25	18	162	89⅝	86⅝	86½	—3⅝
19¼	10⅞	PurexCp .88	7	75	11⅝	11	11¼	+⅛
12⅝	4½	PuritFsh .28	6	45	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—½
60⅝	27	Purolatr .88	10	57	29⅛	28	28½	—1⅛
47½	27⅞	QuakOat .76	17	56	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
116	73	QukOat pf 3		1	77	77	77	—8
44	16⅝	QuakSlO .50	20	31	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
24	8⅝	Questor .50	6	28	9¼	9	9	
		R						
49⅝	32½	RalstonP .75	17	35	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	—⅝
22	5½	Ramad .12b	8	1916	5⅝	5	5⅛	—⅜
24	12	Ranco In .92	5	20	12½	11⅝	12	—⅝
21	10¼	RapdAm .50	3	415	14⅛	10⅝	14	+2⅝
42½	33	Rap lrpf2.25		6	41¾	41	41	+3
32⅝	18½	Raybest 1.50	4	x7	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	—⅛
76⅛	7⅛	RaymInt .20	91	84	8⅝	7⅛	8½	—1⅛
34⅝	20⅝	Raythn .79	9	67	29	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅜
39⅛	16⅝	RCA 1	7	854	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	—⅝
91	56⅝	RCA cv pf 4		21	57½	57	57	—1
53	44	RCA pf 3.50		z510	44	43	44	—½
4⅛	1⅞	vIReadg Co		15	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
3	1	v'Readg 2pf		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
42	20⅝	RdgBate .30	27	96	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	—⅜
23½	4½	Redman .12		141	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
27½	16	Reece .74e	18	2	23	23	23	+⅛
19½	10	Reed Tool	22	31	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¾
30⅞	19⅝	Reeve 1.50b	4	43	19⅝	19	19	—¼
10¾	7½	ReichCh .40	5	57	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	—½
10½	7½	Reliab St .60	5	5	7⅝	7½	7½	
27½	13⅝	ReljanEl .80	10	90	17½	16¾	16¾	—¾
48½	26	Relia pf8.60		3	30¼	30¼	30¼	—⅜
4⅛	1⅛	Republic Cp	11	72	1½	1¼	1½	+⅛
28	10	RepFinS .80	3	43	13⅝	13	13⅛	+½
19¾	13	RepMtg 1.80	7	31	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞	
30½	21	RepStl 1.20a	4	75	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅝
33⅛	19¾	RetailCred 2	7	27	19¾	18⅝	19⅝	—1
54¾	30⅝	RevcoDS .32	18	31	31½	31⅝	31¼	+⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Revere Cop		44	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
75⅞	56⅝	Revlon 1.08	18	42	59	57½	57¼	—1
6¾	2⅝	Rexham Cp	5	36	3	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅝	16	Rexnrd 1.04	7	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	—
46⅝	28⅝	Rexn pf2.36		1	30½	30½	30½	
55⅝	40½	Reylnd 2.48	6	209	40½	39	39½	—
61	40¼	Reyl pf 2.25		35	40	39	39¼	—
23⅝	12	ReynMet .40	17	314	16⅛	15⅝	16	—
63⅝	50⅝	ReyM pf4.50		2	54	54	54	
15⅝	8	ReynSec .50	10	19	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
16⅝	9½	Richrdsn .60	4	19	9⅝	8½	8½	—
30⅞	27	RichMer .88	14	44	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	—
24¼	15¾	Richmnd .60	7	211	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—
29⅝	12½	RidderP .40	9	19	14	13½	13⅝	—
20⅝	13½	RiegelT 1.10	3	8	10⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
17⅛	9½	RioGran .60	5	38	12	11⅝	11⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	RioGr pf.80		11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
56⅝	16	RiteAid .10	16	431	16⅝	15½	16	—
40	17⅝	RivianF .88	11	27	19⅝	19	19	—
6⅝	4⅝	RoanST .88e		108	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
37⅞	15⅝	Robshaw .90	5	19	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—
23	14⅛	Robrtsn 1.10	5	5	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
37½	24⅝	RobinsA .22	24	820	24⅝	23¼	23⅝	—
24⅝	18⅝	RochGs 1.24	7	47	18⅝	18	18⅛	—
25¼	17⅝	RochTl .70a	10	70	18⅛	17¼	17⅛	—
17⅛	8½	Rockwer .28	3	14	8⅝	8⅛	8½	—
32⅝	24⅞	Rockwll 1.80	7	103	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	—
82½	64	Rklnt pf4.75		10	65	62½	64	—
116	47⅝	RohmH 1.12	18	58	65⅝	64¼	64⅞	—
23½	12½	Rohrlnd .50	10	33	16½	16⅛	16¼	—
36½	14¼	Rollinsln .16	15	100	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—
7⅝	5	Ronson .20b	5	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
32¼	14⅝	Roper 1.10	5	15	14⅞	14	14¼	—
39½	27	RorerA .80	16	104	32½	31⅝	32⅛	+
33½	18⅝	Rosario .35r	14	20	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	
45¼	13⅝	RoyCCol .64	10	46	16	15½	16	+
46½	31⅝	RoylD 2.64e	5	96	32	30¼	31¼	—
		RolD fn2.64e		37	30¼	30	30	
12⅝	5⅝	Royal Ind	4	28	6	5⅝	5⅞	—
13⅛	8	RTE Cp .08e	10	13	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	—
30⅝	32	Rubbrm .32	25	106	34½	32	32⅝	—
10⅞	4⅝	Rucker Co		84	8¾	7⅞	8	—
18⅝	8½	RussTog .70	3	101	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—
46½	24	RydrSys .30	15	102	26	24¼	24⅛	—
		S						
7	2⅝	Safegrd Ind	5	22	3	2⅝	2⅞	+
44⅛	27¼	Safewy 1.20	9	205	35½	33½	33⅞	—
35⅛	24⅝	StJoeM 1.60	8	x27	29⅝	29½	27½	—
17	10⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	7	21	13⅝	13	13	—
46⅝	28½	StLSaF 2.50	5	38	28⅞	28	28	—
15⅝	10½	StPaul 1.04e		129	11	10½	10⅝	—
55⅛	35⅝	StRegP 1.80	10	44	42½	41⅝	42	—
10⅝	5⅝	SalantCp .24	3	72	6	5⅝	5⅞	—
20⅝	14¼	SanDGs 1.20	6	128	14½	10¼	10½	—
18⅛	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	8	67	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	—
17⅞	9¾	Sangamo .60	4	25	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—
23⅝	12½	SJuan 2.19t	16	7	14	10⅝	10⅝	—
34⅞	22⅝	SFe In 1.60a	8	526	30⅝	29½	29⅝	—
9⅝	6¾	SFeInd pf.50		13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
52	36⅝	SanFeInt .20	40	102	48	47	48	—
8½	5	SarWaSc .30	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
17⅛	12¼	SaulRl 1.55e	7	53	12⅝	12	12⅛	—
16	12⅝	SavanE 1.12	10	11	12⅝	12	12⅝	—
16⅝	14¼	SavnEA .33e		3	14¼	14¼	14¼	—
10⅝	3½	SavA Stp .24	6	81	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—
10⅝	4⅝	SavODr .12e	9	42	5¼	4⅞	5	—
17⅝	3⅝	SavinB Mch	12	92	4⅝	4	4¼	—
14¼	3⅝	Saxon Ind	3	202	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—
27½	5⅝	SCA Svc	6	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
10⅝	5	Schaefer Cp		12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—
87⅞	69⅝	ScherPlg .62	37	635	73	69⅝	71	—
68⅝	49	SchlitzBr .64	27	69	51¾	50½	50½	—
138¼	82⅛	Schlmbg .60	55	275	102½	102⅛	102⅛	—
18⅝	8⅝	SCM Cp .40	4	94	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
9¾	5	SCOAInd .60	11	36	5¼	5	6	—
21⅞	9¼	ScotLFd .58	5	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	—
44¼	24⅛	ScotFelz 1a	8	32	24½	23	23	—
13⅝	7⅝	ScotFor .60	5	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—
18⅞	11⅝	ScottPap .56	8	102	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—
28⅛	12⅝	ScovilMf .80	5	93	13	12½	12⅝	—
69	35⅝	Scovil pf2.50		5	34⅝	33	33	—
9⅛	6⅛	ScudDuoVt		46	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅝	7⅛	Scud pf.67k		10	8	7⅝	7⅝	
52⅝	21⅝	SeaCL 2.20b	5	197	24⅝	24	24½	
32	3⅛	SbdWA .55t	4	115	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅞	6½	Seagrve .34e	4	50	6⅞	6½	6⅝	
29⅛	10⅝	SealPw .72b	5	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
39⅝	27½	SearleG .46	25	421	31⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
120⅛	80⅛	Sears 1.60a	18	373	82½	80⅛	81⅛	
9⅛	1	Seatrain Lin		104	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
64½	35⅝	Sedcolnc .08	31	47	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	
26⅝	12⅝	Servmt .56a	5	274	16⅛	12½	12½	
13⅝	5⅝	Shakspre .28	5	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22	8⅝	Shapell .10	4	19	9	8⅝	8⅝	
63⅝	45⅝	ShellOil 2.40	11	x1005	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	
35⅛	21	ShellT 1.03e	5	3	21	21	21	
23⅛	6⅝	ShallrGl .56	3	104	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
34⅞	15⅝	ShllGl pf1.40		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
34⅛	15	ShllGl pf1.35		4	15	15	15	
51⅝	29¼	Sherw Wm 2	6	33	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
10	5⅝	SiegelH .20e	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15¾	10	SierraPc .86	7	5	10½	10½	10½	
27½	15⅝	Signal .60b	7	60	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
57	36	Signal pf2.20		3	40½	40⅛	40½	
64½	15⅝	Signal pf 1		14	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
54	39¼	Signode .86a	18	20	41	39⅝	39⅝	
5⅝	2⅞	Simm. Prec	7	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
28	15	Simm .88e	6	45	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
60⅝	41⅝	SimPat .30a	35	x252	44⅝	40⅝	44	
73½	40¼	Singer 2.60	7	7	40½	40⅞	40⅞	
26⅝	11	SkaggCo .40	8	27	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
72	52	Skelly Oil 1	29	3	65	65	65	
44	11½	SkilCp .90a	6	91	13	12⅝	13	
33⅛	10⅝	Skyline .24	7	195	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
34⅛	14⅝	SlaterW .40	8	15	15½	14⅝	14⅝	
22½	10½	SmilhAO .78	3	36	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27¼	15	Smithlnt .22	28	37	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
61⅞	46⅝	Smithkline 2	14	189	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
23	13	SmithTr .40	5	14	10	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅝	16	Smucker .80	8	2	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	
20¼	12	SolaBas .54	5	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Sonesr 1.66c		11	2⅝	2½	2½	
57⅝	28⅝	SonyCp .10e	25	432	30½	29⅝	30⅛	
		Sony fn.10e		27	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
34⅝	25⅝	SooLin 1.80e	4	18	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
10	5⅝	SOS Con .27	4	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25	13⅝	SCarEG 1.43	8	365	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24	17⅝	SoJerIn 1.56	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
20	8⅝	Southdwn In	3	119	11½	10⅝	10⅝	
35⅛	20⅝	Sodw pf1.80		25	21	20⅝	20⅝	
38⅝	30⅝	SoestBk .76	18	18	31⅝	30½	30½	
17⅛	13⅝	SbastPS 1.28	10	2	14	13⅝	13⅝	
28⅝	18⅝	SoCalE 1.56	6	478	18⅝	17¼	17¼	
20⅞	14⅝	SouthCo 1.34	7	1057	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	
40⅛	29⅛	SoulGE 2.08	6	18	29⅛	29	29	
66⅝	42½	SoNRes 1.50	9	130	49	46⅝	46⅝	
45	35⅛	SoNETl 2.84	8	30	35⅝	35	35	
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	9	152	33⅛	32⅝	33	
50⅛	39⅝	SouRy 1.92	9	180	40½	39⅝	39⅝	
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
32⅛	13⅝	Southld .30b	9	166	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12⅞	7⅝	SwstFor .20	3	24	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
25⅛	19	SwFl pf1.50		12	19⅝	19	19	
14⅝	10	SwstPSv .82	9	104	10⅝	10	10	
8⅝	⅝	Sparton .20a	4	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30½	12⅛	SperryHut 1	3	45	12⅝	11⅝	12	
51¾	34⅝	SprryHpf 3		9	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
56	35⅛	SperryR .66	15	439	46⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
32⅛	11	Sprague El	7	117	17	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅛	11⅝	SpringM .60	5	22	11⅝	11½	11½	
38	23	SquareD 1a	18	104	27⅝	26½	26½	
141⅛	88	Squibb 1.62	25	96	88⅝	85⅝	87	
31½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	7	23	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
25⅝	22	StPoor 1.16e		53	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
55⅝	46⅝	StBrand 1.83	13	37	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
55	49⅝	StdBr pf3.50		z150	50	49⅝	49⅝	
56½	32	StBPaint .25	26	79	33⅝	31	31	
90	55⅝	StdOilCal 3	6	233	57⅝	56	56	
37⅝	28⅝	StdOilCal wi		82	28⅝	28	28	
97⅝	76⅝	StOilInd 2.68	13	209	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝	
171	84⅝	StOilOh 2.72	33	248	152	147	147	

(Continued on next page.)

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November 29, 1973

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	5¾	StPress .20e	4	38	5⅞	5½	5½	—⅜
[illegible]	9¼	StPrudnt .56	9	37	9⅜	9	9⅛	—
[illegible]	10½	Standex .44	4	13	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
[illegible]	30	StanWks .36	10	11	30	29¾	29¾	—⅛
[illegible]	8⅛	Stanray .60	5	35	8⅝	8⅜	8½	—⅛
	15¾	StatMi 2.44e	4	26	15¾	15	15	—¾
	11⅛	StatMS .73e		14	11¾	11½	11½	—¼
[illegible]	38¾	StauffChm 2	8	66	39	37½	37¾	—1¼
[illegible]	36¼	Stab pf1.88a		x1	38	38	38	+¼
[illegible]	6¼	Sterchi .48b	5	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
[illegible]	27¼	SterDrug .60	22	712	28⅝	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
[illegible]	24½	StevensJP 2	5	13	24½	24	24	—½
[illegible]	22¾	StewWa 1.92	7	6	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	—⅛
[illegible]	13⅞	StokeVanC 1	6	13	14⅛	13⅞	14	
[illegible]	12½	StokVC pf1		z200	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
[illegible]	32¼	StoneWeb 2a	14	154	76¼	71¾	73¾	—2¼
[illegible]	8¾	StoneCon .40	5	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
	12⅝	StorerBdg 1	6	142	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
[illegible]	7	StridRite .65	5	36	7⅜	7⅛	7½	
	29½	StoWor 1.32	3	14	29⅜	28½	28¾	—⅛
	66	StuWr pf85		1	72	72	72	—1½
[illegible]	2	SuavSh .10e	4	612	2⅛	2	2	
[illegible]	6⅜	SuCrest		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
[illegible]	14¼	SunChm .40	5	x29	15⅛	14½	14½	—1
[illegible]	42¼	SunOil .98r	12	37	56½	55½	55½	—1
	38⅛	SfoO pf2.25		113	50¼	49¼	49½	—¾
[illegible]	17¼	Sunbeam .90	8	35	18⅛	17¼	17¼	—⅝
[illegible]	15⅝	Sundstrd .80	12	43	23¼	22¾	22¾	—⅞
[illegible]	40¼	Sunds pf3.50		1	40	40	40	—1
[illegible]	9⅝	SunshM .10e	66	67	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	—¼
[illegible]	13½	SupValu .76	5	79	13¾	13	13⅛	—1
	201	SuprOil 1.40	59	21	306	304	304½	—1½
[illegible]	5⅝	SupmkG .20	9	27	7	6½	6½	—½
[illegible]	15⅜	Superscpe	4	120	19¼	17½	17⅝	—1¼
	11¼	Sutro 1.60e	7	33	12⅜	12	12	—¾
[illegible]	6⅜	Swank .68s	5	29	6¼	6	6⅛	—½
[illegible]	20¼	Sybron .72	15	85	27⅜	26¾	26¾	—1¼
	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		4	44½	44⅛	44⅛	—1
[illegible]	7⅝	Systron Don	6	27	8⅛	7¾	7¾	—¼
		T						
[illegible]	17	Taft Brd .80	7	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
	7½	Talcott .27p		26	7⅜	7	7	—½
[illegible]	5	Talley .60	4	x70	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
[illegible]	9	TalleypfB 1		21	9⅜	9¼	9¼	—⅜
[illegible]	15	TampaE .88	8	50	15¼	14⅞	15	—⅛
[illegible]	15⅝	Tandy Corp	9	46	18	17⅜	17⅜	—¼
	7¼	Tappan .40	3	106	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
[illegible]	9⅝	Technicon	16	19	13½	13	13	—⅝
[illegible]	4⅛	Telecor .24e	5	22	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
[illegible]	10	Teledyn .59t	4	127	10½	10	10⅛	—¼
	63	Teledyn pf6		2	64	64	64	—½
[illegible]	3⅝	Teleprmpt	6	397	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
	2¾	Telex Cp		183	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
[illegible]	19⅝	Tennco 1.44	7	229	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅝
[illegible]	3⅝	Tennco wtA		207	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
[illegible]	75⅜	Tennc pf5.50		31	80	78⅛	78⅛	—1⅞
[illegible]	24	Tesoro .10e	11	371	42⅝	41⅛	42⅛	—⅛
[illegible]	25⅝	Texaco 1.76	6	851	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	—½
[illegible]	38½	TexETr 1.80	12	138	43⅝	42½	43½	+⅞
	22¾	TexGsT 1.44	6	142	24⅛	23⅝	24	—¼
[illegible]	23	TxGs pf1.50		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
[illegible]	17⅛	Texasgif .76	14	147	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	—½
[illegible]	16¾	Texasind 1b	6	18	18⅞	17¼	17¼	—1¼
[illegible]	83	TexInst .68	24	865	113	108⅝	109	—5
	13⅝	TexOilG .01	18	87	17⅞	16⅝	17⅛	+¼
[illegible]	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	21	3	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	—¼
[illegible]	20½	TexUt 1.04	11	310	22¼	21⅞	22¼	—¼
[illegible]	8¾	Textil Ind	3	53	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
[illegible]	16½	Textron 1	7	145	20⅝	20	20⅛	—⅝
[illegible]	28¼	Textr pf2.08		6	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—⅝
[illegible]	19⅝	Textr pf1.40		30	21	19¾	20	—⅜
	8⅝	Thiokol .80	5	62	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
[illegible]	47⅛	Thom Betts	27	58	48	47	47	—1
[illegible]	9½	Thomin .40b	5	x27	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—⅝
[illegible]	9⅜	ThompJW 1	4	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
	6½	ThrftyD .80	6	63	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅜
[illegible]	17⅛	TI Corp 1.40	6	79	19¼	17⅝	18	+⅛
[illegible]	22	TidwatM .52	16	15	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	
[illegible]	29⅝	TimeIn 1.80	5	229	28	26⅝	26¾	—2⅝
[illegible]	15⅝	TimeMir .32	10	48	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
[illegible]	31⅝	Timkn 1.80a	6	51	32⅛	31⅛	31⅝	—½
[illegible]	16½	TishRlt .40b	123	34	17⅝	17	17⅛	—⅜
	5⅝	Tobin Pkg		62	6	5⅝	5⅝	
[illegible]	12	TodShip .20p	20	1	13	13	13	¼
	14	TonkaCp .40	6	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
[illegible]	17⅛	ToolRh 1.14t	10	32	19	18⅛	19	+¼
	6⅞	ToolRol .40b	9	25	7⅛	7	7	
[illegible]	29⅝	TransCo .96	8	12	32⅛	31⅜	31½	—1¾
	35	TranUn 1.44	12	93	36¼	35⅜	36	
	14½	TransW Air	3	409	14⅛	13⅝	14	—¾
	19¼	TWA pf 2		22	19⅝	18⅞	19	—¼
	6½	TrnWF .16e	3	22	6⅞	6½	6⅞	—⅛
[illegible]	6⅞	Transam .59	7	924	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
	74⅜	Trans pf4.60		1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+⅜
	18½	Trainc 1.66a		25	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
	7⅜	Transcn .48	6	13	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
	26⅞	Travelers 1	9	257	31⅞	31½	31½	—¼
	36¾	Travolr pf 2		47	41½	40	40⅝	—1
	22¼	TriCon 2.81e		145	23	21⅜	21⅞	—1⅛

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36⅝	31⅛	TriCn pf2.50		1	32	32	32	—⅛
37	21½	TriSM 2.92e	7	10	24⅝	24¼	24¼	—⅝
37¼	11½	Triangin .90	6	38	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—½
31	11	TrianoP .20	3	183	12⅛	11⅞	12	
27⅝	16	Trinity .60	9	50	25⅜	24	24⅛	—1½
34⅞	19½	TRW In 1.12	6	368	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—½
89½	53	TRW pf4.40		127	56½	55⅝	56	—½
15¼	11¼	TucsonG .84	6	46	11⅞	11⅜	11½	
12⅝	5	TwenCe .15e	5	100	5⅝	5½	5⅛	
25¼	11⅝	TylerCp .20	4	38	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
		U						
34½	15⅜	UAL Inc	10	463	20⅝	18¾	19	—1¼
22¼	15¾	UARCO 1.10	6	33	16⅛	15⅛	15½	—½
19¾	13½	UGI Cp 1.32	7	13	14⅛	13⅞	14	
21¼	11	UMC Ind .56	5	32	11⅛	10⅝	11	
11¼	8⅛	Unarco .40b	4	3	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
55⅜	42¼	UnNV 1.67e	5	5	42	41½	41½	—1
62¼	35⅝	UCamp 1.40	13	168	48⅛	46⅝	48	—½
51¾	30⅝	UnCarb 2.10	6	544	30¼	29⅛	30	—½
41⅞	15½	UnCom 1.33	6	32	16⅛	15⅝	16	—½
12¼	4⅜	Union Corp	11	97	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
18⅝	14¼	UnElec 1.28	9	110	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
87	77½	UnEl pf6.40		z20	81	80	80	—1½
62½	55	UnEl pf4.50		z100	56	56	56	
57⅛	50	UnEl pf 4		z50	50	50	50	—½
49	42¼	UnEl pf3.50		z50	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1¼
27¾	2⅝	Un Fidelity	3	90	3⅝	3⅛	3½	—⅛
49⅞	32¼	UnOCal 1.70	9	305	46	44½	46	+1⅜
64⅝	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		76	60	58	60	+2⅞
87½	51½	UPacCp 2.40	15	287	84¼	82	83¼	—½
15½	9½	UnPac pf.47		9	14⅛	14½	14½	—½
40	21¼	Uniomam .84	8	35	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	—⅜
16	7⅛	Uniroyal .70	5	381	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	—⅜
106½	93	Uniryl pf 8		z250	94½	93	93	—2½
46¼	24	Unit Air 1.80	4	393	24⅝	23	23¼	—1½
12⅜	4	Unit Brands	5	48	7⅛	7	7	—⅜
15⅝	12⅛	UBrd pf1.20		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
10	7⅝	UnitCp .73e		19	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+⅛
15	6⅛	UnitFin Cal	3	34	6¼	6	6⅛	—⅛
31	18⅝	UnitGas .92	6	50	19½	18⅝	18½	—1¼
34⅝	24	U Illum 2.32	7	14	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	—⅜
9⅜	5	UnitInd .34	4	9	5⅛	5	5	
6⅝	5	Unitlo pf.42		1	5	5	5	
32⅞	5¼	UnitInn .10	5	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
28⅝	16⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	27	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
24⅛	17½	UnMM 1.30	4	46	18	17⅝	17¾	—⅜
20½	6	Un Nuclr		89	14⅛	13	13⅛	—1⅜
3¼	1½	UnitPk Min		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
27⅝	12⅛	UnRefng .32	5	17	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
44⅝	35	USFidG 2.40	10	53	36⅜	36	36	—⅜
39⅛	21⅝	USFor 6.05e		x13	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	—⅜
38¼	19⅝	US Frgt 1.40	6	64	14½	13⅝	14	—¼
27⅜	10⅞	USGyps 1.60	6	166	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	—⅜
30⅜	22½	USGy pf1.80		15	23½	22½	23½	+1
25¼	4	USHome .16	2	366	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
31⅞	8¼	US Ind .45	3	329	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—½
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	13	59	17⅝	17½	17½	—½
16⅝	10½	US Rlty 1.36	10	18	10⅛	10	10	—½
23¼	11⅛	US Shoe .95	6	31	11⅞	11½	11¾	
37½	26¼	USSteel .40	6	468	33	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅝
20	11⅞	USTobac .76	9	31	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅞
23⅞	15	UniTel 1.04	10	93	16⅛	15⅝	16	—½
7⅞	2⅝	UniTel wt		25	2⅞	2⅝	2½	—⅜
30	19⅞	UnTl 2pf1.50		48	21⅛	20⅛	20½	—1⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Unitrode Cp	8	112	7⅝	7	7	—⅝
35	25½	UnLeaf 1.76	5	9	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	—1¼
25½	16	UnivOil .25a	10	59	16½	16	16⅜	+⅛
104⅝	72½	Upjohn .88	39	216	86⅜	85⅝	86⅛	—⅜
16½	10	UrisBld .20p		12	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
39⅞	21⅞	USLIFE .28	12	160	27	26	27	+⅝
14⅞	10½	USLInc .77e		52	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
23⅝	16	USM stp .60	5	19	17	16⅝	16⅞	—½
33⅝	26	USM pf2.10		2	26	26	26	
20	17	USM pf1.50		z100	17¼	17	17¼	—¼
57	39⅝	Utah In .44a	30	362	53	51⅝	52½	—½
38½	32⅛	UtahPL 2.32	8	76	32½	31⅞	32	—⅜
37⅞	23	UV Ind 1a	4	157	28	26⅜	27	—1⅜
29	20¼	UV In pf1.26		5	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—½
		V						
19½	9⅛	Varian .05e	10	89	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
30⅛	9	VCA Cp .44	6	37	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
20⅜	10⅛	VCA pf.80		10	10½	10½	10½	
34⅝	22⅛	Vaedr 1.72a	5	15	23	22⅛	22⅛	—1
15	6¼	VendoCo .40	5	16	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
17	7	Vanica .20	5	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
15⅝	13⅝	VestSe 1.14e		68	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
25⅝	17	Velco Offsh	39	183	29½	28⅞	29⅛	—½
34⅞	17⅜	VF Corp .64	8	40	18⅛	17	17	—2
30	4⅝	Viacom Int	9	37	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
18⅝	7¼	VictCmp .50	7	31	7⅜	7	7	—⅜
23⅝	14⅛	VaEPw 1.18	6	807	14⅝	13¾	14	—¾
114½	106	VaEP pfc 84		z20	109	109	109	—½
100	89	VaEP pf7.20		z50	92	91	91	—2½
73½	64	VaE&P pf 5		z140	64⅝	64	64⅝	+⅛
58½	52⅞	VaEP pf4.20		z100	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞	
19½	4	Vornado .97t	4	111	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—¼
22½	14¼	VSI Corp .52	5	9	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—½
29⅞	22¼	VulMat 1.40	5	16	22⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
17¼	10	VWR Un .64	5	5	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—¼

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		W						
58	50	WabR pf4.50		z20	53½	53¼	53½	
44⅞	29¼	Wachovs .76	14	13	32	31½	31½	—¼
96⅝	63⅝	Wach pf2.20		1	63	63	63	—1
33⅝	17	WacRI 2.44e	7	68	17½	16⅞	17⅛	—⅛
22⅞	14⅛	Walgreen 1	6	28	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
57½	49⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	14	10	52⅞	52⅛	52⅛	—1⅛
25⅞	14⅝	Wall Bus .45	10	11	17⅛	14⅞	16⅞	—⅞
18⅝	9½	WallMu .60a	3	23	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
34⅞	14	WalMar .05e	17	14	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	—⅝
32½	12	Wang Labs	17	59	19	18	18	—1⅝
12	4⅝	Ward Foods		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	—⅛
20½	9⅞	Warnaco .80	4	15	10⅝	10	10⅝	+
37	23	Wrnc pf1.50		6	30½	30½	30½	
16	9	WrnerCo .50	5	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—¼
39½	10⅝	WrnCom .40	4	357	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—¾
78	22	WrnC pf1.25		5	23	21	21	—1⅝
54⅞	36⅝	WarnL .7a	21	459	39	36⅝	37½	—1⅝
40⅞	22	Warn S 1.20	10	31	31⅛	30⅝	31	—⅛
27⅞	21	WashGs 1.88	6	31	21½	21	21	—⅛
19⅝	14⅝	WashSil .85	4	79	14⅞	14½	14½	—⅜
22¾	17⅜	WasWP 1.44	9	16	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
17⅝	12½	Waste Mgmt	20	235	17⅛	16	16½	—¼
41⅜	16⅛	WalkrJ .05a	12	26	19⅛	18	18	—1⅛
31⅛	5⅝	WayGos .60	5	21	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
23½	17¼	WayG pf1.60		2	17	17	17	—½
6⅞	3	Wean Unit		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¼	6	Weathrd .40	4	17	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
8¼	3⅛	Webb Del E	3	165	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
17⅝	6	WeilMcL .54	4	34	7	7	7	
21⅛	12⅞	WeisMkt .50	8	19	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
2⅝	1	Welbilt Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29½	19⅝	WellFgo .96	9	56	22⅛	22	22	—⅛
25⅞	15⅛	WllFM 2.11e	7	31	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
21⅞	7⅜	WellRG .68a	3	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
18¼	10½	WescoF .40a	5	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅞
25⅝	16½	WestclTr .75	8	19	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅜
63⅞	58	WPP pf4.50		z240	58½	58	58	—1
30⅛	19	WPiPep 2a	6	27	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	—⅜
14⅜	6½	WnAirL .25e	6	274	9½	8¾	8⅞	—⅛
37⅜	25⅝	WnBnc 1.40	8	x56	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	—⅝
14½	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	8	26	7¾	7¼	7¼	—⅛
49⅞	13⅛	WUnion 1.40	4	210	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
99	45	WnUn pf4.60		x8	46	44⅝	44⅝	—½
110¼	51	WnUn pf4.90		x1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+1
47⅝	29⅞	WestgEl .97	14	616	32	31	31½	—⅝
40⅞	19⅛	Wstvco 1.10	6	256	29⅝	27⅛	27⅛	—2¼
31⅜	18	Weybrg 1.28	5	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	—½
82¼	44⅛	Weyerh .86a	13	322	70½	68½	69⅛	—1⅝
37½	36	Weyrhsr wl		27	35½	34⅞	34⅞	—1⅛
23¼	9⅝	WhelFry .40	9	104	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—¼
21⅝	11½	WheelPitt St	5	32	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
64⅝	58	WhelPit pf 6		z420	59¼	58⅛	58⅛	—⅞
53½	47½	WhelPit pf 5		z40	49	46⅛	49	+¼
37½	23⅝	Whirlpol .80	10	86	25	24½	24½	—⅜
21⅝	10	WhitCon .60	3	153	10⅛	9½	9⅝	—⅜
45	39⅛	WhiCn pfA 3		5	40	40	40	
41⅛	34	WhitC pfC 3		8	38¼	38¼	38¼	
16	8⅛	White Motor	5	52	9⅛	9	9⅛	
7⅜	2⅛	Whittaker	47	453	2⅝	2½	2½	
28⅛	10⅛	WickesCrp 1	5	161	12⅞	12	12¼	—⅝
8	5⅛	WiebldSt .25b	5	x37	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
47½	17⅝	WillRoss .48	20	166	31⅛	30¼	30¼	—⅞
72¼	39	Williams Co	15	95	65	64⅛	65	—¼
53½	19	Wms Co wt		69	45⅝	43⅞	45	—¼
65	35¼	Wms C pf.80		x38	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+1
41⅜	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	16	48	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	—⅝
48¼	35¼	WinnDix B		1	44¼	44¼	44¼	—1
27½	3	Winnebago	9	298	3⅝	3⅛	3½	—⅛
25⅝	22⅛	WisEl P 1.72	8	37	21⅞	21⅛	21½	
114⅞	105⅝	WisE pf8.90		z90	108¼	108¼	108¼	—¼
105	93	WisE pf7.75		z50	100	100	100	+1
18	15	WiscPS 1.24	8	35	15⅝	15	15⅝	—⅛
24⅝	16	WitcoCh .98	5	40	16½	16¼	16⅜	+¼
7⅜	2⅞	WolvW .05p	41	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅝	8½	Womoloc .50	6	41	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	—⅜
19⅝	9⅞	WoodsCp .48	5	26	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	—⅜
31⅝	18⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	133	20	19⅛	19⅜	—⅛
47½	31	Wolw pf2.20		4	32½	31¾	32	+¼
7⅜	4	World Arwy	5	14	4⅛	4	4	—¼
88½	57¼	Wrigly 2.40a	11	14	58½	57½	57½	—1
17⅞	7⅜	Wurlitzr .80	10	27	7⅞	7½	7⅝	—¼
11⅛	3	Wyly Corp		164	3½	3	3½	+¼
		X						
170	126⅛	XeroxCo 1	39	x876	125⅞	121½	122¼	—4
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	4	45	16	15	15¼	—⅝
		Y						
14⅞	9¼	YngSDr .30e	8	2	10½	10½	10½	
		Z						
43¾	16½	ZaleCorp .72	7	37	16⅛	16	16	—½
35	13½	Zale pfA .80		1	10⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
37¼	19¼	Zabata .10e	6	x86	27	25⅞	26	—1⅜
73	41⅞	Zapata pf 2		x3	54	51⅝	51⅝	—4⅝
29¾	5⅝	Zayre Corp	3	113	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
56	28¼	ZenithR 1.52	9	x128	29	28⅛	28⅝	—⅝
20⅞	10	Zurn Ind .28	9	59	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅛

Eurodollars

Dec. 3, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	9 3/4	9 7/8	+ 1/4
One Month	10 1/2	10 5/8	— 5/16
3 Months	10 7/16	10 9/16	+ 1/16
6 Months	9 15/16	10 1/16	+ 1/8
One Year	9 1/4	9 3/8	+ 1/8

European Gold Markets

Dec. 3, 1973

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	100.00	100.25	—0.75
Zurich	101.00	100.25	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	101.78	101.91	—1.92

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 3, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	275	Matsu El. Wks.	525
Canon Camera	252	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	163
Dai Nip. Print.	234	Mitsubi Corp.	470
Fuji Bank	525	Mitsui Co.	454
Fuji Photo	288	Mitsukoshi	—
Hitachi	163	Nippon El.	166
Honda Motor	—	Sharp	274
C. Itoh	650	Shiseido	960
Japan Air L.	2,020	Sony Corp.	3,730
Kansai El. P.	766	Sumitomo Bk.	590
Kao Soap	373	Taisho Marine	420
Kirin Brewery	305	Takeda Chem.	233
Komatsu	343	Teijin	354
Kubota I. Wks.	370	Tokyo Marine	478
Matsu E. Ind.	470	Toray	195
		Toyota Motor	475

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Dec. 3, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Gen Elec	274,600	60	—3⅛
AmEl Pw	157,700	22¼	—¾
Gen Motors	151,900	47¼	—1
Ramada In	151,600	5⅛	—⅝
CNA Finl	148,500	9⅝	—⅛
Chrysler	147,200	16⅝	—½
Am Tel&Tel	129,100	45⅜	—1⅛
East Kodak	113,800	119⅝	—2½
Am T&T wt	117,500	3⅝	—⅜
McDonald	112,500	49	—1⅞
IntTelTel	106,500	27⅛	—⅞
Gulf Oil	106,400	23⅞	—⅝
Southern Co	105,700	15¼	—⅛
Fairch Cam	101,400	51½	—⅞
Am Home	99,400	39½	—⅝

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	17.90	15.39
Advances	222	403
Declines	1368	1118
Unchanged	258	281
Total issues	1848	1802
New 1973 highs	4	5
New 1973 lows	506	266

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
CutterLab A	142,900	17¾	
Syntex	70,100	123⅞	
Ryan Hom	62,100	14¼	—⅞
Kaiser Ind	53,600	5⅝	
Geon Ind	42,900	11⅛	+½
NY Times A	41,500	10⅝	—⅝
Santias Svc	37,500	1½	—1⅛
Houst Oil M	36,400	55½	—⅝
Champ Ho	34,200	3⅛	—¼
Butles Gas	30,100	30½	+⅞
Approx total stock sales	3,100,000		
Stock sales year ago	5,314,135		

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
93.04	90.49	91.29	—1.83

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	819.18	820.51	798.31	806.52	—15.73
20 Trn	175.36	176.42	169.53	172.12	— 3.05
15 Utl	89.00	89.51	85.87	86.40	— 1.53
65 Stk	257.91	257.08	251.19	253.92	— 4.78

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	107.47	104.22	105.23	—2.34
15 Railroads	43.80	37.54	40.10	—0.35
60 Railroads	45.66	44.20	44.60	—0.87
500 Stocks	95.83	92.92	93.90	—2.06

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.57	49.88	50.08	—1.10
Industrials	55.41	54.77	55.20	—1.22
Transportation	34.38	33.71	33.74	—0.77
Utility	32.67	32.34	32.42	—0.70
Finance	62.78	62.18	62.24	—1.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 30	254,490	420,412	8,405
Nov. 29	358,615	425,184	10,552
Nov. 28	353,557	499,424	11,365
Nov. 27	347,783	624,243	12,315
Nov. 26	340,726	677,459	17,614
Nov. 23	255,974	307,688	7,809

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	102.3	106.6	144.8	101.1
Brussels	141.81	144.22	166.88	138.79
Frankfurt	110.71	110.12	156.21	106.45
London 30	368.8	364.2	509.8	283.8
London 500	160.77	161.79	217.35	160.77
Milan	113.27	115.36	147.26	95.49
Paris	90.3	93.9	113.3	90.5
Sydney	449.35	453.03	609.27	445.84
Tokyo (n)	328.14	328.57	422.48	315.94
Tokyo (o)	4510.82	4496.97	5359.74	4288.75
Zurich	324.8	325.3	418.8	319.2

(n) New. (o) Old

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Dec. 4, 1973 Close	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74	Dec. '74
DJIA 806.52					
Bid	805	829	815	820	830
Offer	820	825	840	855	865
FTI 363.80					
Bid	360	366	364	365	360
Offer	368	375	377	380	387
TKDJ 4510.42					
Bid	4350	4250	4163	4250	4000
Offer	4430	4530	4400	4450	4830

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U.S. Officials Are Concerned About Credit Abuses by Banks

(Continued from Page 5.)

federal official reveals he has received four or five times as many letters from bankers about the practices this year as he did last.

Recently, officials of the three federal bank regulatory agencies—the comptroller's office, the FDIC and the Federal Reserve Board—disclosed they are considering moves that might reduce the risks inherent in the devices.

These range from outright bannings of some of the practices to new, government-imposed safeguards on their use.

The devices in question have several variations and go by a number of arcane names, including guaranty letters of credit, standby letters of credit and documented discount notes.

Backing for Credit

But they all operate on the same basic principles: For a fee, a bank uses its credit and good name as backing for a customer, to enable him to obtain cash from some other source—such as the Wall Street investment community, a European banking house, or even another U.S. bank.

The advantage to the bank is that it gets its fee and satisfies a customer without having to reduce its store of lendable funds—an important consideration in an era of tight money.

Only if the customer fails to repay the cash on time does the bank have to step up and pay out its own funds to cover the debt.

The devices have spread until now they are used to finance everything from nuclear power to rug making. Their profit-making potential is so attractive that top officials of at least one major bank have overruled warnings from their own lawyers about possible risks.

Used with tight safeguards, critics of the devices acknowledge, they are not necessarily unsound in themselves. The problem, the critics say, is that the instruments lend themselves readily to abuse.

Guaranty letters of credit and similar devices carry much the same risk for a bank as an ordinary loan: If the customer defaults, the bank may suffer a loss.

However, because these devices—unlike loans—do not require an immediate disbursement of the bank's own money, they are often not subjected to the same restraints and safeguards applied to ordinary loans, noted Robert C. Holland, a governor of the Federal Reserve.

No Limit to Letters

For example, Mr. Holland said, while a bank is limited in the number of loans it can make by the supply of funds it has available, "there is no limit to the number of letters of credit that can be rolled out."

In the case of U.S. National Bank of San Diego, guaranty letters of credit were used to frustrate the government's legal lending limit. This is a rule designed to protect a bank against major losses by forbidding it to lend more than 10 percent of its paid-in capital to any single customer.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Anglo-Am 7½-87	87½	88½	I.S.E. 8¼-86	97¾	98¾	Am Tob 5¼-88	91	92½
Amax 8-76	97¾	98¾	Intl Util 8¾-82	96½	97½	Ashland 5-88	94	95½
Amax 8½-86	99¼	100¼	Kimberley 8½-86	100	101	Beatrice 4½-92	90	91½
ASEA 8½-86	97	98	Klein Ben 8¼-87	95¼	96¼	Borden 5-92	80½	82
Ashland 8-87	95¼	96¼	Lyons 8¾-86	98½	99½	BroadHale 4¾-87	74½	75
Aust-Swiss 8-87	94	95	Malina 4½-88	102½	104	Carnation 4-88	76	77½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	96½	97½	Metro Est 8¾-86	95½	96½	Chevron 5-88	94	95½
Barclay 8½-86	98½	99½	Monsanto 8¾-85	102¼	103¼	Chrysler 4¾-88	60	61½
Beecham 8½-86	96	97	Mount Isa 8¾-86	96½	97½	Chrysler 5-88	66½	67
BICC 7¾-87	91	92	Newfound d 8½-86	101	102	Con Tel 5½-88	86½	88
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97	Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101	Cummins In 6¼-88	89½	91
CN PTT 8-86	97	98	NordKomBk 7½-8	90	91	Dart Ind 4¾-87	98	99½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	100½	101½	Ontario 8¼-86	97½	100½	EastKodak 4½-88	120	121½
Carrier 8-87	95¼	96¼	Oslo 8¼-86	96	97	Econ Lab 4¾-87	99½	100
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	99	100	Otis-Elv 8¾-85	99¾	100¾	Fedders 5-92	62	63½
Com Union	97½	98½	OwensCorn 9-86	102¾	103¾	Firestone 5-88	74½	76
Cons. Food 7½-91	90½	91½	Pac. Light 8-86	95	96	Ford 6-86	82½	84
Cont Oil 7-80	94¾	95¾	Pakoma 8¾-86	97½	98½	Ford 5-88	74	75½
Conoco 8-88	96¾	97¾	Pennwalt 8-86	94¾	95¾	GenElec 4¼-85	106	107½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	97½	98½	Petronor 8½-86	96	97	GenElec 4¼-87	97	98½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	91½	92½	PhilMorris 8-78	99½	100½	Gen Foods 4¾-82	82½	84
Copen Tel 8½-86	99	100	PhilMorris 8½-86	102½	103½	Gillette 4¾-87	83½	85
Corning 8½-86	99¾	100¾	Plessey 8½-86	95¼	96¼	Halliburt 4½-87	141	142½
Cut Ham 8-87	95¾	96¾	QuebecHyd 8½-86	100¼	101¼	Honeywell 6-86	52	53½
Denmark 9-92	102½	103½	Queb Prov. 7½-88	92½	93½	ITT 4¾-87	76	77½
Denmark 7½-90	89	90	Queensld 8½-86	94½	95½	I.S.E 6½-89	86½	87
Dow Cor 8⅞-86	99¾	100¾	Ralston 7½-87	93¾	94¾	Masco 4½-88	87	88½
Dupont 7½-78	97¾	98¾	Rank 8¾-85	99	100	Mass Mut 6½-87	79	81
E.D.F. 8½-86	99½	100½	Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾	McDerm 4¾-87	140	141½
E.I.B. 7¾-93	86½	87½	S.A.S. 8.88	94	95	Miles 4¾-93	76	77½
Esso 7½-76	96¾	97¾	Scott 8½-86	99¾	100¾	Morgan JP 4¾-87	117	118½
Esso 8-86 Nov	96¾	97¾	Shell 8-86	96½	97½	Motorola 4½-83	132	133½
Escom 8½-86	94½	95½	Shell 7½-87	91½	92½	Murphy Oil 5-89	145½	147
FinMgBk 8¼-86	97¼	98¼	St. Ind. 8½-88	100½	101½	Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	98
First Chic 7-80	91	92	Sth Africa 8-87	90½	91½	Owens Ill 4½-87	97	98½
Ford 8-81	99	100	Sybron 8-87	94¼	95¼	PanAm 5¼-88	56	57½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	96¼	97¼	Tenneco 7¾-87	93¼	94¼	Penney JC 4½-87	95	96½
GenMills 8-86	98	99	Textron 7¾-87	93½	94½	Phil Lamp 4¾-83	98	99½
GenMot 8¼-76	99¼	100¼	Transamer 8½-86	96½	97½	Rank 4¼-93	75½	77
GenMot 8¾-86	102½	103½	Transocean 8-86	97½	98½	R.C.A. 5-88	76	77½
G.H.H. 7¾-88	90	91	Transocean 8-34	98	99	Revlon 4¾-87	89	93½
Granges 8½-89	96	97	Transocean 7½-87	92¾	93¾	Sperry 4¼-88	99½	101
GTE 8¼-86	98¾	99¾	T R.W 8¾-85	99	100	Squibb Intl 4¼-87	97	98½
Guar Roy 8-87	92½	93½	Union Oil 7-79	93¼	94¼	Texaco 4½-88	76	77½
Haas 8-78	96½	97½	Union Oil 7½-87	92¾	93¾	UnCarb 4¾-92	87	88½
Haas 8¾-86	100	101	Utah 8-87	94¼	95¼	WarnLam 4½-87	99	100½
Hambros 7¾-86	92	93	Volvo 8-87	[illegible]	[illegible]	WarnLam 4½-88	90½	92
Helsinki 8¾-88	96¾	97¾	Wellcome 8½-87	95	96			
Hill Samuel 8½-86	97	98	Wu G vn 5¼-87	93½	94½			
Iceland 8-87	94	95						
I.C.I. 7½-92	91	92						
I.N.I 8-97	91	92						
Ireland 8¼-89	95	96						

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4¾-88	61½	62
Amexco 4¼-87	101	102½
Amoco 5¼-84	120½	122

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, [illegible]=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.40	91.74	114.75
Previous	97.40	91.73	115.53

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 3, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.48	4.57
Advisrs	4.25	4.65
Aetna F	7.21	7.88
Aetna Shr	13.40	14.67
Afuture F	8.24	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.51	.56
Allstate	11.00	11.83
Alpha	10.98	12.00
Amcap	4.34	4.74
Am Birth	9.50	10.44
Am Diver	8.25	9.02
Am Eqity	4.24	4.65
ommer Express:		
Capit	6.58	7.19
Incme	7.85	8.58
Invest	7.39	8.08
Specl	6.84	7.48
Stock	6.78n	m'1
Am Grth	5.11	5.58
Am Insin	unavail	
Am Invs	4.78	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.59	8.30
AmN Gth	1.95	2.13
Anchor Group:		
Capit	3.68	4.03
Grwth	6.94	7.61
Incme	6.92	7.58
Fd Inv	6.84	7.50
Vent	7.71	8.45
Wash N	10.66	11.68
Astron	3.39	3.70
Audax Fd	6.19	6.77
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.24	4.61
Fnd B	6.66	7.24
Stock	5.44	5.95
Scien	4.00	4.35
BLC Grth	10.11	11.05
Babson	0.35	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.20	6.78
Bayrk Gr	5.93	6.48
Beacn Hil	7.65	N.L.
Beacn In	9.63	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.41	3.73
Bondstk	4.29	4.69
Bost Fdn	8.67	9.48
Brwn Fd	2.96	3.23
Burnh Fd	9.36	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.32	12.40
Candn	20.62	22.58
Divid	3.15	3.45
NatW S	9.12	9.99
NY Vnt	10.17	11.14
CG Fund	9.12	9.86
Cap Trin	9.86	10.78
Centry Sh	13.01	14.22
Channing Funds:		
Balan	9.83	10.71
Bond	8.95	9.78
Com St	1.24	1.36
Eq Grt	7.22	7.89
Eq Pro	2.83	3.09
Fd Am	7.28	7.96
Grwth	4.62	5.06
Incom	6.58	7.19
Specl	1.68	1.84
Vent	7.66	8.37
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.37	8.05
Frt Cap	4.50	4.94
Shrhld	6.64	7.26
Specl	5.79	6.33
Chemicl	9.69	0.59
CNA MgemtFds:		
Liby Fd	4.53	4.95
Man Fd	3.48	3.80
Schust	7.23	7.90
Schu Sp	6.88	7.52
TMR A	7.44	8.13
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.25	10.11
Equty	2.91	3.18
Fund	9.77	10.68
Grwth	5.50	6.01
Incom	9.66	10.56
Vent	2.68	2.93
Colu Grth	11.22	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.03	1.12
Cwlth C	1.33	1.44
Comp Gr	6.00	6.56
Comp Bd	7.50	8.15
Comp Fd	6.45	7.01
Concord	8.62	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.00	10.50
Constel G	4.90	5.36
Cont Mut	7.25	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.39	12.31
Crn WDiv	5.19	5.67
Crn WDal	5.67	6.20
Dallas Fd	3.11	
Davge Fd	6.78	N.L.
deVegh	56.50	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	8.97	9.80
Delaw	8.35	9.13
Delta	4.40	4.81
Dir Cap	4.00	4.38
Dodg Cox	14.11	N.L.
Drexel	8.92	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	9.91	10.86
Equit	3.55	3.80
Levge	13.74	15.06
Spl Inc	7.21	7.90
Third C	9.58	10.50
E&E Fd	3.07	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.80	7.45
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.16	10.01
Grwth	11.20	12.24
Incom	5.96	6.51
Specl	6.78	7.41
Stock	11.42	12.48
EDIE Spl	17.64	N.L.
Egret Gt	11.13	12.10
Eifun Tr	14.46	
Emer Sec	2.96	3.23
Energy	11.16	N.L.
Fairfld	7.96	8.40
Farm Bu	8.25	N.L.
Fed Reg	7.09	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.94	9.77
Capit	10.26	11.21
Contfd	8.83	
Conv	6.91	
Dstny	6.03	
Essex	7.65	
Evrst	10.52	11.50
Fidel	14.08	15.39
Puritn	8.84	9.66
Salem	3.47	3.79
Trend	20.81	22.74
Financial Prog:		
Dyna.	4.02	N.L.
Indust	3.87	N.L.
Incom	5.46	N.L.
Vent	3.70	N.L.
FstFd Vg	9.74	10.64
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.69	5.14
Grwth	6.69	7.33
Incom	7.72	8.46
Stock	7.04	7.72
Fst Mult	8.12	N.L.
Flsm Brg	7.71	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Climb F	7.44	N.L.
100 Fd	9.51	N.L.
101 Fd	7.59	N.L.
Twen F	5.70	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.12	4.50
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.88	5.33
Incom	10.63	11.62
Mutal	8.10	8.85
Specl	10.73	11.73
Foursq	8.00	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.74	7.39
Grwth	6.63	7.27
Utils	3.99	4.37
Incom	1.75	1.92
US Gov	9.85	10.79
Capit	4.45	4.88
Equit	3.92	4.19
Frkln Lfe	10.21	11.16
FdF Dop	8.24	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.25	9.02
Impac	7.38	8.07
Ind Trd	9.84	10.75
Pilot	7.53	8.23
Gatewy	5.70	6.16
GE S& S	30.09	
Gen Sec	5.73	N.L.
GrthFd A	3.98	4.35
Grth Ind	18.46	N.L.
Guard M	20.76	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.76	4.11
Grwth	5.65	6.17
Incom	5.85	6.40
H&C Fd	8.80	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.72	N.L.
Hedb Gor	6.84	7.48
Hedge	5.55	
Heritge	1.47	1.61
Hor Man	15.76	18.00
ISI Group:		
Grwth	3.96	4.33
Incom	4.03	4.40
Trus sh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trus un	8.54	
Imp Cap	8.83	9.65
Imp Gth	6.65	7.27
InoF Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industry	2.82	3.10
INTGN	8.05	8.82
Int Invst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inver Gth	7.73	N.L.
ICA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inv Guid	6.67	N.L.
Inv Indic	2.33	
Inves Bos	9.99	10.98
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	6.80	7.43
Capit G	2.55	2.78
Capit S	6.09	6.58
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	5.97	
IDS ndl	5.26	5.70
Mutl	8.92	9.75
Prog	3.64	3.95
Stock	17.53	19.21
Select	9.29	9.99
Var Py	7.48	8.13
Inv Resh	4.94	5.37
Istel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ivy	6.69	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.43	9.16
Janus F	15.50	N.L.
J Hanck	6.88	7.39
J Hanc SI	7.04	7.98
Johnstn	20.74	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.00	4.62
Cus B1	18.57	19.40
Cus B2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cus B4	7.92	8.63
Cus K1	6.95	7.58
Cus K2	5.08	5.89
Cus S1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cus S2	9.75	10.68
Cus S3	6.80	7.47
Cus S4	3.59	3.93
Polar	3.25	8.35
Knickb	5.36	5.88
Knick Gt	6.07	6.98
Land Gth	6.08	6.65
Lenox Fd	4.72	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.03	16.05
Lex Gr	5.32	5.81
Lex Rh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Life Ins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linc Ntl	6.03	6.70
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.30	N.L.
Mut	10.01	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affili	cy.06chmth	
A Ousc	c3.70cw.o2	
sOn gb	comrbxp.h	
Lith Incc	comuxd.ir	
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.49	8.28
Indep	7.74	8.48
Mass	10.75	11.78
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.27	11.30
MIG	[illegible]	[illegible]
MID	16.57	[illegible]
MFD	11.76	12.87
MCD	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mates	1.59	N.L.
Mathers	9.03	N.L.
Mid AM	unavail	
MONY F	9.50	[illegible]
MSB Fd	12.05	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.97	9.80
MIF Fd	7.05	7.62
MIF Gth	[illegible]	4.09
M OmaG	4.38	4.76
M Omahl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mut Shrs	14.78	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.05	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.39	8.56
Natl Ind	9.17	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.69	8.40
Bond	4.89	5.20
Divid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grwth	5.77	6.31
Pf Stk	5.84	6.38
Incom	4.43	4.81
Stock	6.98	6.94
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Groth	9.83	10.68
Side	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neuw Cet	4.40	N.L.
Neuw Fd	7.84	N.L.
New Per	13.54	14.80
New Wld	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nich Strg	12.66	N.L.
Noreast	14.85	N.L.
Omega	7.53	7.85
One WmS	15.69	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.89	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.06	6.94
AIM	9.27	10.24
Time	5.79	6.33
OTC Sec	9.73	10.59
Param M	6.20	6.78
Paul Rvr	6.28	6.86
Pegas Fd	4.43	4.86
Penn Sq	6.38	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.62	
Phila	6.43	6.77
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	6.91	7.55
Mag C	3.14	3.44
Incom	8.38	9.16
Pine St	9.03	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.46	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Enirp	6.08	6.60
Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
II	9.16	10.00
Plan Inv	8.97	9.72
Pilgrth	[illegible]	11.74
Price Funds:		
Grwth	[illegible]	N.L.
N Era	[illegible]	N.L.
N Horiz	8.35	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.83	N.L.
Provid	3.76	4.11
Prov Gth	7.57	8.27
Pru SIP	9.12	9.97
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.15	11.09
Equit	7.80	8.52
Georg	13.89	15.18
Grwth	9.57	10.46
Incom	7.88	8.61
Invest	8.65	9.45
Vista	8.85	9.67
Voyag	9.13	9.98
Revere	5.47	6.00
Rinfrot	unavail	
Safec Eqt	7.42	8.11
Sagitars	2.17	N.L.
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	unavail	
Specl	23.97	N.L.
Balan	14.53	N.L.
Com St	9.34	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	3.99	4.37
Ad Inc	3.35	3.67
Ad Ins	7.72	8.46
Comp C	4.39	4.81
Inc Bos	5.61	6.15
Lever	4.40	4.82
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.19	3.50
Invest	6.07	6.65
Ultra	5.68	6.22
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.08	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.45	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.09	N.L.
Sent Gth	10.04	10.91
Sentry F	11.75	12.77
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.27	3.57
Enirp	5.39	5.89
Flet Fd	3.84	4.20
Harbr	7.36	8.04
Legal	6.00	6.56
Pace	6.63	7.25
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
Invest	unavail	
Sherm D	8.14	N.L.
Side Fd	6.47	7.09
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.20	6.78
Invest	9.24	10.10
Trust	7.10	7.76
Vent	6.65	7.27
SB Eqty	9.23	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.98	N.L.
SoGen Int	11.24	11.77
Sw Invs	6.44	6.96
Swin Gt	5.43	5.87
Sover Inv	10.36	11.34
Spectra F	3.83	4.20
S&P IntD	5.92	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.41	4.82
Div Fd	4.75	5.19
Prog F	4.44	4.85
StFrm Gt	4.38	N.L.
S Frm In	8.32	N.L.
State St	40.99	41.37
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.77	N.L.
Asso F	1.10	N.L.
Invest	1.20	N.L.
Ocean	6.38	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.61	N.L.
Cap O	9.37	N.L.
Stock	13.82	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.57	6.10
Incom	7.88	8.64
Sumit	7.85	8.60
Tech	5.84	6.40
Survey F	9.05	9.90
Sync Gth	5.64	6.16
Temp Gt	unavail	
Trns Cap	8.37	9.70
Trav Eq	9.64	10.56
Tudr Hed	10.41	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.42	2.65
TwnC Inc	3.78	4.14
USAA Gt	8.90	N.L.
US GovSe	9.03	10.08
US LifeFunds:		
Apex	4.67	5.11
Balan	7.22	7.90
ComSt	9.97	10.90
Unit Mut	7.67	8.38
Unifund	6.51	7.11
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12.24	13.38
Nat Inv	7.37	8.05
U Cap	7.63	8.34
Whteh	[illegible]	12.79
United Funds:		
Accm	6.43	7.05
Bond	7.90	8.66
Con Gr	8.89	9.74
Con Inc	9.19	10.07
Incom	12.12	13.28
Scien	6.24	6.84
Vang	6.42	5.94
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	4.74	5.19
Incom	4.00	4.38
Lev Grt	5.05	5.28
Spl Sit	2.58	2.83
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.55	7.16
Comm	6.67	7.29
Specl	6.31	6.90
Vandrbt	3.86	4.22
Vangd	1.14	1.25
Vantg TN	6.03	N.L.
Var In P	3.30	3.59
Viking	4.86	N.L.
Wall St G	6.70	7.32
Wash M	10.26	11.21
Weing Eq	10.03	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	19.22	21.33
Trust	10.35	11.31
Wellst	11.57	12.64
Wellin	9.99	10.92
West B	10.20	11.15
Windr	6.33	6.92
West Ind	unavail	
Westf Grt	6.98	7.39
Wisc Fd	5.09	5.57
Ziegler	9.58	10.47

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	10⅝	AAR Cp .02e	8	31	11¼	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
12⅞	5	AAV Cos .20	4	3	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
11⅛	6⅞	AbrdMf .42r	3	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
3¼	1¼	Aberdeen Pet	57	10	1½	1⅜	1½	
3⅝	1¼	Acme Haml	162	32	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
2¼	¾	Acme Prec	7	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	3⅜	Action Ind	5	24	4	3¾	4	—⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Adam Russl	5	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
6⅛	1½	ADM Indust		20	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
17⅝	10¼	Admirlin .50	7	98	19½	16⅞	19	—⅛
17½	7½	Adobe Corp	19	7	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
12	11	AdobeOil Gs		17	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
5½	⅝	A&EPlast P	3	32	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
7½	3⅜	Aero Flow	5	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		101	1¼	⅞	1	—⅛
3⅝	1	Aerosol	5	27	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
8⅝	3½	AffilCap .39t	4	19	3⅝	3	3⅛	—⅛
3⅝	⅞	Affil Cp wt		20	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	4⅛	Affil Hsp .20	7	3	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛
10¼	6¼	AffilPub .05e	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
16	3¾	AIC Pht .56t	5	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Aiken Ind	5	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
12	7⅛	Airborn Frt	10	18	8¼	7¾	7¾	—⅛
11¼	5¼	Airpax .45t	4	12	5½	5⅜	5¼	—½
24⅛	13⅜	Airwick .16	16	14	13⅞	13⅝	12⅝	—¾
19½	12⅝	AlxMg .60s	8	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
19⅝	10⅞	Alan Wood	3	2	13	13	13	—
7⅝	4⅛	Alaska Airl		37	5⅝	5½	5½	—½
4⅞	1½	Alba Waldn		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
17	5⅜	Allegny Airl	8	228	5⅛	4½	4⅞	—⅝
10½	3	AllegA wtO		15	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	—¼
8⅛	2⅛	AllegA wtN		23	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅜
10⅞	4½	Alleg Cp wt		10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
13⅝	6⅛	AllenTR .88t	5	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
4½	1⅞	Allied Art	14	38	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅞	8⅛	Allied Cntrl	8	5	9	9	9	—⅛
26⅛	13⅝	AlldThr 1.20	5	4	14½	14¼	14¼	+¼
3⅝	1	Alpha Ind	14	17	2	2	2	
7⅛	4	Altamil Cp	3	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅝	11-16	Altec Corp		38	13-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
1¼	½	Altec Cp wt		5	½	½	½	—⅛
4⅞	2	Altec Crp pf		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+¼
10⅝	7⅝	AlumSpc .44	12	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	18	12	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
16⅛	5	AHessLL wt		85	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
4⅝	1¾	Am Agronics		18	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
14	6⅝	AmBil'rt .50	4	33	7	6¾	6¾	—⅛
26¾	14⅞	AmBusP .20	16	2	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅜
3½	9-16	ACenMtg wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
30⅝	22¼	AFitch 2.84e	7	10	24	23	23	—1
5	1⅞	AmFitch wt		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
16½	8⅞	A GarP .06e	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
9	5½	AMaizeA .33	5	17	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
9	5½	AMaizeB .33	5	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
41⅛	34⅞	Am Mf 1.89e	4	1	35	35	35	
24	5⅞	AmMot Inns	6	32	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
40⅛	31½	A Petrl 1.20	10	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	—¼
14⅝	5⅞	A Plan 1.02t	5	5	6	6	6	—⅛
11	8	A Rlty 1.23e	8	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
2⅛	⅝	AmRltyT wt		2	1	1	1	
16⅛	2⅜	Am Recreat	3	56	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
18⅛	5⅛	A SafeE .58t	3	43	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	A Techl .08e	3	7	3½	3½	3½	
26¾	6⅛	AmTrain Sv	7	12	7	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
62	10½	AMICCp .04	5	55	10¾	9¾	9⅞	—1
27⅛	1½	Anglo C .10e	10	32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
		Anglo fn.10e		10	1½	1½	1½	
24¾	4	Anthony Ind	2	32	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
2	⅞	AO Indust	11	55	1	⅞	1	+⅛
4	1¼	Applid Data	7	22	2	1⅞	2	
30⅛	20	Aquit Ca .20	23	23	26⅝	25½	26	—1⅜
2⅛	¾	Argus Inc		27	¾	9-16	9-16	—3-16
22¾	12⅞	Ariz Col .08e	9	30	15	14	14⅝	—⅜
29⅝	19⅝	ArkLGs 1.30	8	25	25½	25	25	—⅜
16⅝	6⅞	Armac Ent	3	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
17¾	6⅝	Armin Cp	4	24	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—½
10¾	5⅛	Arrow Elect	4	34	5	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
18¼	8	Arundel .89t	6	6	9¼	9	9¼	
4⅛	2⅜	Arwood Cp		2	2½	2½	2½	
17	8	Asamera O	26	110	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	—⅜
16½	9⅝	AshlOil Can	13	24	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—½
3⅞	¾	AskinSv .08t		3	¾	¾	¾	—⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Aspro .40b	3	14	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—¼
4¼	1⅜	AssdFd .05p		4	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Astrex Inc	5	22	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
2	1	Atco Ind	8	16	1⅛	1	1⅛	
7¾	2½	AtlcoMtg wt		2	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
36½	10⅛	AtlCMi 1.45e	6	36	25¾	24⅞	25⅛	—⅞
1⅜	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
34⅛	17½	AugatInc .10	25	31	24⅛	22¾	22¾	—1
26⅜	11	Austral Oil	27	173	19¾	16½	19	+¼
9⅛	4	Auto Bldg	4	22	4	3⅝	3⅝	—½
7½	2½	Autmat Rad	4	12	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
8¾	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	5	4	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
67	41	Auto Switch	15	9	46	45¾	45¾	—1¼
8	1¾	AVC Corp	7	10	2⅞	2	2⅞	+⅛
9⅝	2⅜	AVEMC .14	5	39	3	2¾	2¾	—⅛
20⅝	10¼	AVX Corp	12	5	13	12½	12½	—¾
17¾	6½	Badg M .50a	4	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
18⅝	12⅜	BanFd 1.45e		51	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	—⅝
4⅛	1¼	BangPun wt		17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
35⅝	16	BanstrCtl Lf	10	117	20	18⅝	18⅝	—¾
21	9⅝	BankrU .20e	12	18	10	9¾	10	
7¾	2	Banner .03	4	26	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
5⅝	2¼	Barbra Lyn	5	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
7⅞	2¼	Barclay Ind	8	8	2⅛	2	2	—¼
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		16	4¼	3½	3½	—¾
15⅛	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	27	18	8⅝	7¾	7¾	—⅛
12⅛	4⅝	Barry R .42t	5	20	4⅞	4½	4½	—⅛
12⅞	5⅛	BarryWr .32	5	16	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
3½	1⅛	Bartell Med	3	31	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
8⅛	2⅞	Barth Sp .27	6	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Bartons Cdy	17	10	2⅝	2½	2½	
3⅛	1	Baruch Fost		2	1⅜	1½	1½	—¼
7⅛	2⅜	Barwick ET	5	21	3	2¾	3	
7⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	12	22	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	—⅛
13⅞	9	BayrkU .89e		13	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
4	½	Bhaviorl RL	4	26	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2	Bell Ind .08	5	34	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
28⅝	16⅞	BenSM 2.82e	6	20	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—½
8⅛	2⅝	BenStMg wt		26	3⅛	2⅞	3	
6½	3⅛	Benrus Crp	7	62	3⅝	3	3⅛	+⅜
5¼	3½	Berg En .44t	7	5	3¾	3½	3½	—¼
8	5⅜	BergRlt .57e		31	6	5½	5½	—⅜
1	⅜	BergRlt wt		30	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	3¼	Berg Bruns	45	13	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
17	11⅛	Brg B pf1.15		1	12	12	12	—⅛
8¼	3¾	BernzOmat	8	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8½	5⅛	Berlea Corp	5	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	3⅝	BervenC .10	4	60	4	3¾	3¾	—⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Bethlem Cp		3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4⅛	1½	Beverly Ent	10	89	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
14⅞	4½	BevHill Bnc	6	28	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
32⅞	13½	Bic Pen .27	11	8	13¾	13¼	13⅜	—⅜
29¼	16¾	BgBear 1.08	5	1	18½	18½	18½	+¼
5⅞	2⅛	BigV Supmk	5	9	4	4	4	
20½	14⅛	BinkMf .80a	6	3	14½	14¼	14½	
31⅛	12¼	BinnySm .72	8	9	12¾	12½	12⅝	—⅜
16⅛	5	Bio Dynam	15	64	13¼	12⅞	13	
10⅞	4⅛	Blessing .40	4	15	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
4⅛	2⅜	Blount .08	3	20	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
4⅛	2⅛	Bluebird Inc	4	30	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
1⅛	3-16	Bluebird wt		20	3-16	3-16	3-16	
24⅛	8⅝	Bodin Ap .40	3	175	9	7	7¼	—1⅞
11¼	4	Bohack Crp		8	4⅛	4½	4½	
12⅛	5⅜	Bolt Berank	8	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
44⅛	19½	Bowmar Ins	5	719	22¾	21¾	22	—⅜
25¾	6¾	Bowne .20	5	9	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	—⅜
55	25¾	BowVall .10	125	50	31½	30	30	—1⅜
		BowVy fn.10		1	27½	27½	27½	
26¾	6½	Brad Ragan	6	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
50	21⅝	BradfCm Sy	30	9	22¾	21¾	21¾	—1⅛
8	3	Branchin .26	6	3	3	3	3	
17⅛	9⅛	BranifAr wt		8	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	—½
21⅞	17⅛	BrascanLt 1	3	126	17⅝	16⅝	16¾	—⅜
10⅝	3¾	Breeze Corp		10	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
16½	9⅜	Brewer .40	5	x4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
3⅛	1⅜	BroDart Ind	8	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
5⅛	2⅝	Brody Sealg	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅞	4⅝	BrookP .16a	7	11	6	5¾	6	—⅛
6	2	BrownCo wt		38	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—¼
32⅝	18	BwnFB .40b	10	20	18¼	18	18	
5⅝	5	BrwnF pf.40		3	5	5	5	

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅞	3	BTU Eng	13	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
5⅜	2½	Buehler Cp	8	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
8½	3½	Buildex .20	2	45	3½	2⅞	2⅞	—⅜
27⅜	13¼	Bundy 1.08a	4	7	14	13¾	13⅞	+¼
5⅛	1½	Burgess Ind		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
20⅜	8⅜	Burnsint .60	8	6	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
10½	4¼	Butler Aviat	3	30	5	4⅝	4⅝	—½
37½	16	Buttes G Oil	30	301	30½	28¼	30½	+⅞
8⅞	2¼	Cabicom Gn		7	2¼	2	2	—¼
19⅝	7¾	Caldor .15b	5	17	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
16¼	5⅛	Calcomp	6	69	8⅝	8	8⅛	—¼
24¼	13¾	Cal PrlCm 1	8	2	14	14	14	
47⅛	2⅞	Calvert Exp	19	6	4	3⅞	4	
13⅝	5⅛	Camco Inc		12	6	5⅞	6	
8½	5 1-16	CampChib	7	26	6 5-16	6	6	—⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Campin .30b	3	9	8½	8½	8½	—½
4⅛	2⅜	CdnExp GO	49	13	3 13-16	3⅛	3½	—⅛
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	62	44	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	—⅜
13⅛	8⅛	CdnHydr .25	10	3	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
14	11⅝	CdnInP 1.08	4	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—¼
5⅝	3⅛	CdnMarc .15	12	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅛	4⅛	Cdn Merrill	16	1	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	
16⅛	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	12	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
61⅛	41	Cdn SuprOil	56	2	59½	59½	59½	
4⅝	1⅛	Canveri Int		8	2	1⅝	2	+¼
3⅝	1	Canoga Ind	6	15	1⅜	1	1⅛	+⅛
5⅝	1⅛	CapitlFd .12	5	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Cap Ind .53e	5	29	8	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
21⅝	3⅝	Caressa .20	3	77	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
100	68	Carnat .88a	19	84	68	67	67	—1⅜
15⅝	11¼	CarPlpl .84b	7	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	—¼
72⅛	61½	CaroPL pf 5		z60	62½	62	62½	+½
9⅝	2⅛	Carr wt		15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
9	2¼	Carrols Dev	9	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
27⅛	16⅞	Castle AM 1	3	14	20½	19¾	19¾	—1
2⅛	1⅛	Castleton In	17	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20½	10	Castiwd Int	12	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅛
15	6½	Cavitron Cp	21	6	8¼	8	8	—⅛
3⅝	1⅞	CDI Corp	8	1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	⅞	CelluCraft		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
47⅛	41⅜	CenM pf3.50		z50	41¾	41½	41½	—⅛
6⅝	4⅜	CentSec .09e		43	5	4⅝	4⅞	
6⅞	3⅜	Centind .41r	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
15½	9½	Canvill Com	3	6	9½	9½	9½	
2⅞	1	Certron Cp	16	10	1	1	1	
9⅛	5	ChadMill .40	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅞	3½	ChamH .02h	8	342	3⅞	3½	3½	—¼
3	1⅝	Charan Ind	5	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅞	2¾	Chartr Med	4	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅜
8⅛	6	CHB Fd .55t	4	3	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	CHC Corp	4	9	2½	2	2	—⅛
7⅞	3⅛	ChmExp .20	5	15	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+¼
10⅛	7⅝	CherryB .24	20	2	10	10	10	—½
27¼	22	ChiRiv 1.60a	7	2	22	22	22	
11⅛	3⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
20⅛	8⅝	Child World	11	9	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—½
15⅛	6⅝	Chlor C .44a	5	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	10	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅞	14⅛	ClCvF 1.59e		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ClMtgGr wt		47	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
5⅞	2	Cinema 5 Lt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
2	⅞	Cinerama		83	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
36⅛	6⅛	Circle K .26	6	148	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
9⅛	2½	CitznFinl .16	8	23	3	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛
18⅛	10¾	CitMtg 1.81e	7	20	14¼	13½	13⅛	—⅞
3⅝	1¼	CitizMtgl wt		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅝	6⅝	CityGsFl .50	5	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
16⅝	5⅛	CK Petrolm	38	27	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
9⅝	2⅝	CL Finl	2	6	3	3	3	—¼
3⅝	1	Clark Cons	6	15	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
17⅞	8⅛	Clarkson .16	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Clarostat	5	5	5⅝	5	5⅛	
6⅛	⅞	Clary Corp		17	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
10⅛	7½	Clausng .40a	4	x3	7	7	7	—⅛
11½	4	Clopay .05r		6	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
4⅝	1⅜	CMI Corp	20	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	
61⅛	6	CMI Inv wt		21	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—½
10⅝	2	Coachmn In	2	55	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
14⅛	5½	Codesco .10e	9	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
22¼	11	Coff Mat .56	10	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
7⅞	3	Cohu In .15a	5	16	3	2⅞	3	
20⅛	2⅝	Colt Intl	4	136	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
26¾	9	ColeNat .32	5	11	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
33	8⅝	Coleman .44	6	83	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
12¾	6	CollTow .22e	3	6	6½	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
11⅞	1⅝	Col Coml .20		11	2	2	2	+¼
25¼	6⅝	ColwellC .28	6	3	7⅝	7½	7½	—¼
13⅛	6½	ColwMtg wt		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
44	10⅝	Comb Corn	9	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
38⅝	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	12	57	16⅞	16¼	16½	—½
39¼	25	Comnc 1.20a	15	7	34½	34	34	—⅛
21¼	8⅝	ComlAlli .30	7	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
16¾	11¾	CmlMet .60b	3	4	10	10⅝	10⅝	—½
9	1½	Commodor		11	1⅞	1½	1⅝	—⅛
16⅞	5¼	ComPsyc Ct	11	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30¼	24⅝	ComSv 1.62b	7	3	24⅝	24½	24½	—½
6⅛	2⅝	Compac Cp	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅞	6¼	Compuin .32	4	4	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
2⅝	1	CompuDyn	11	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
37⅛	17¼	Compugrp	12	27	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	—⅜
2⅞	1⅜	Comput Eq	10	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Comput Inst		6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
8⅝	1⅜	Comput Inv	13	31	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Cmput Mch		17	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—⅜
16⅛	8	Concha .16e	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅝	2½	Condec Crp		19	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
13⅝	10¼	Conrock .60	6	8	11	10¾	11	+⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Conroy Inc	3	23	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
7⅜	2⅝	Con Oil Gas	33	46	5½	5¼	5⅜	—⅛
17¼	8⅝	Cons Ref .20	6	3	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Consyne Cp	12	16	7½	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
4⅛	1	Cont Mater	7	26	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Cont Tel wt		22	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
16¾	9	Cook El .40	9	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
31⅛	14⅛	Cook In .40e	1	70	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	—⅜
9⅛	3⅝	Cop Jar .20a		11	3⅝	3½	3½	
14⅝	4⅜	Cordon Intl	10	84	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
21⅛	12¼	Core Labs	12	1	13½	13½	13½	—⅜
4⅛	2	Cott Corp	118	3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
1⅝	½	CottCorp wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
5⅞	2¼	Cousins wt		6	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	—⅛
31⅛	10⅝	CoxCbl Com	21	12	11⅝	11	11	
6⅝	2⅛	Craig Corp	3	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
8⅝	5	CramrE .21t	9	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
9⅞	3⅝	CreatvMgt	3	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
22	15⅛	CreolP 2.20a	8	19	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
4½	2	Crest Foam	18	5	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
69	49⅞	CrossAT .43	27	12	53	52⅝	52⅝	—½
25	13½	CwnCP 1.16t	8	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
13	5⅛	Cwn Cntl .20e	2	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅝	6⅛	Crystal Oil	15	95	16	14⅝	15⅛	+1⅛
17⅝	9⅝	CSECorp .40	4	17	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	—⅜
14⅝	5⅝	Cubic Cp .20	8	62	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—¾
4⅛	2	Curtis Math		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
18⅛	6½	CutterA .22p		1429	18	17⅛	17⅛	
18	6	CutterB .22p		157	18	17⅞	17⅞	+¼
17½	7⅛	CW Transpr	4	3	9	8⅝	9	—⅛
8⅝	3½	Damon .20p	3	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
3⅛	1	Data Contrl		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
25⅝	16½	Data Dcumt	7	2	20½	20	20	+½
5½	2⅛	Data Prod	7	100	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
10	6¼	DayMn .10e	16	39	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
5⅝	1	Daylin wt		20	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
3	7-16	DCL Inc		25	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
26	11⅞	Dearb St .25	35	33	15⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅜
5½	3⅛	DeJur Amsc	19	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
13⅝	5⅞	Del Lab .05e	4	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
7⅝	1¼	DeltaCo Am		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
57⅝	15⅝	DTalEz .05e	11	36	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	—⅜
3⅛	½	Dero Ind		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
5⅛	2	DeRose Ind		32	2	1⅝	1⅞	—⅛
34	18¼	Deseret .19h	21	51	23	22	22⅝	—1¼
16⅞	4⅝	Designcr Jw	4	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
5⅛	1⅜	Detecto Scal		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
41½	9½	Dev Cp Am	3	23	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
15⅝	5	DevonA .20a	3	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
14½	6¼	DHJ In .10e	2	7	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	—⅛
30⅛	10⅝	DiamM Dril	12	20	18½	17⅝	17⅞	—⅜
5⅞	2⅝	Diebold VC		44	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	5	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	—¼
3⅝	1⅝	Diodes Inc	11	58	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	2⅝	Discont Fab	5	4	2½	2½	2½	

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last
16⅞	10⅞	Diversey .56	5	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
9⅞	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		11	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
52⅝	25½	Dome Petrl	25	79	36	35	35½
26½	16¼	Domtar 1a	11	1	22	22	22
13⅝	8¼	Donkeny .26	3	2	8	8	8
15½	6⅞	DownyS .15e	3	8	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
6¼	1½	Drew Natl	20	20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
23¼	15⅝	DrexU 2.22e		5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
15¼	6⅝	Driver Harr	2	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
12¼	5⅛	DrgFair .40	8	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Dunlop .06e	4	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9⅝	6⅝	DuplxPd .16a	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼
4⅛	1⅝	Duraloy Co		43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Dur Tst .25b	9	x31	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
4⅝	2⅛	Dynalectn	13	59	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞
10⅛	3½	Dynell .48t	7	4	4⅛	4	4
12	8½	E Systm .80	4	45	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
4⅝	1½	Eagle Cloth		20	1½	1⅛	1⅛
29⅝	9	EriScheb .36	7	13	9	8½	8½
9⅝	4½	Earth R .12	11	49	7⅝	7	7
28⅝	11⅝	EasonO .10r	15	29	14¼	13⅝	14¼
10⅝	3	EstnAir .47t	4	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15⅛	11½	Eastn Co .88	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
11⅝	5⅜	Eastra Frgt	5	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Eazor .04e	5	3	3	3	3
3⅝	1⅛	Eckmar Cp	10	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	11⅛	Ecodyne	15	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
27⅝	8½	Edgingtn O	7	23	20	19⅛	19⅛
12⅛	2⅛	Edmos .13	4	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8⅝	3	Edo Corp	3	32	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Edwards .20	21	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
7⅝	4	Egan M .15e	7	10	4⅛	4	4
20⅛	7⅝	EhrmhPh .20	6	53	9⅝	9	9
6⅛	3⅝	Elco Corp	2	18	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝
6⅛	1⅛	Elcor Chm	32	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8⅛	4⅝	El Hosa .40a	5	6	5	5	5
17⅝	8⅞	Electrog .80	5	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3⅝	1¼	Elect Assist	5	25	1½	1⅝	1⅝
2⅛	⅛	Elect Comp		18	⅞	⅞	⅞
15	5⅝	Electrn Eng	7	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2⅝	1⅜	Elect Resch		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
34⅝	16⅞	ElectrnA .80	9	2	19	19	19
10⅝	2	Electsp .36t	6	32	2⅝	2½	2½
22	13⅝	Elk Horn .88	19	1	20¼	20¼	20¼
16	6⅝	El Trolics	6	2	9	8⅞	8⅞
7⅝	1⅞	Empress Int	2	30	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
11¼	7¼	EpkoSh .64a	5	13	6⅝	6¼	6⅛
4⅝	⅝	EquityNat		53	13-16	¾	13-16
7⅝	3⅝	ErnstA .15e	3	13	4	3½	3⅝
5⅝	1⅜	Ero Ind		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4¼	2⅛	Espey Mfg	21	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12⅝	5	Esq Rad El	3	8	5⅝	5⅝	5
4⅝	2⅝	Essex Chem	4	11	3⅜	3	3⅛
17¼	5½	Etz Lav .09e	4	27	5⅝	5¼	5¼
8⅞	3⅛	Euthenc .20t	40	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
17¼	5⅝	EvanAr .10b	6	105	6	5	5
35⅝	7¼	Excelinv Co	7	30	8	7⅝	7⅝
20⅛	6½	Execufn .24	10	78	7⅝	7	7
7⅝	2⅝	Fab Ind	6	12	3⅛	3	3
8⅝	5⅝	Fabien .40e	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
14⅝	6⅝	FabriCtr .04	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4	¼	Fabrics Nat		8	⅜	⅜	⅜
8¼	2	FairTex Mil	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15⅛	5⅛	FairNbl .30b	3	14	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝
3⅛	1⅝	FairCh .10e	7	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14⅞	5⅝	Falcon Sbd	29	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
18⅛	6	Fam Dol Str	8	46	6⅝	6	6
15⅛	5⅝	Fash Fa .32t	6	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Fed Resrces		101	3⅛	3½	3½
21⅝	12⅝	FedMrt .40a	5	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
16⅛	8⅝	Felmont Oil	12	14	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝
12⅛	4	Felsway .32	3	24	4⅝	4¼	4¼
9⅛	3⅝	Fibrebrd wt		22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
44⅝	24⅝	FidelG 3.31e	7	27	24⅝	24	24
19⅛	4⅛	FidelcGr wt		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4⅛	1½	Fields Plast		3	1½	1⅛	1⅛
13⅝	5	Film Cp .06	3	56	5⅝	4⅝	5
5⅝	2⅝	Filmways	5	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
23⅝	6⅝	FiltDyn .06a	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
31⅛	10	FinSenB .20	3	84	10	9⅝	9⅝
13⅝	9⅝	Fin Gen .36r	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10⅛	9	FinGnlA .30		7	9	8⅝	8⅝
65	38⅝	Fst Dn 2.25e	7	93	78⅝	78	78
4⅝	1⅝	Fst Denv wt		36	2	1⅝	1⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Fst Rlty Inv	3	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	10⅝	FstSL Sh .48	3	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	18	Fst Va 1.00e	6	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¾	½	FstVaMt wt		41	11-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	8⅝	Fstmrk .62e	5	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	8	FischP 1.15t	7	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅛	1⅝	Fishman .20		60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅝	2½	Flaggin .32e	6	30	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	3⅝	Flagstaff	6	4	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
10⅛	[illegible]	Flavrind .80	2	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8	Flight Safty	6	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅛	[illegible]	Flock Ind		37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fla Capital	6	12	2	2	[illegible]
10⅝	[illegible]	FlaRck .10e	3	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	FlowerA .28	8	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37⅛	[illegible]	Fluke M .65t	8	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅝	8⅛	FlyTiger wt		142	[illegible]	8	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Foodram Sp		51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110⅝	75	Ford-C 3.40a	4	z50	74¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	Forest C .10	8	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	ForestL .09t		27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	[illegible]	FoxStaP .28	7	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅝	6	FPA Cp .07e	3	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Frank Rl .48	7	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FrankNu .32	6	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fresnillo .40	7	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅝	[illegible]	Friend Frst	10	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	Frier Ind		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	Frigitronic	26	69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅛	10⅝	Frischs .30b	6	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅛	4	Frontier Air	4	68	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
5⅝	2	FrontAir wt		9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	[illegible]	Gabriel .40t	4	16	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅝	4	Galaxy Cpt	3	7	[illegible]	4	4
16	[illegible]	Garan .26a	4	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	[illegible]	Garcia Corp	5	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅝	6	Garland .20	5	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GaylrNtl .20	3	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gaynor Staf		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gearhart .24	10	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Buildrs	14	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37⅛	7	G Cinma .40	4	28	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	2	GenEduc Sv	3	69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	G Empl .10e	8	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	G Housewar	1	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Interior	4	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Recrat	4	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Resrch	4	2	4	4	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GResrc .06e	3	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4	Genge Inc	5	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Genisco Tch	10	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Geon Ind	12	439	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gerber Sci	18	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Giant F .60e	5	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7	Giant Y .40a	11	66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gilbert Cos		6	½	½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GIT Rl 1.20e	8	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2	Gladng .10t	4	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Glasrock Pr		19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5	GlenGy .80r	3	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GlobeSec Sy	4	12	5	5	[illegible]
[illegible]	7	Glosser .60	4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gloucstr En	5	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Glover Inc	4	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gldblatt .35	5	x36	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	13	Golden Cycl	10	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2	Gold W Mob	6	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GoodLS .16e	4	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodrich wt		72	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gorin Strs	3	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3	Gouldinc wt		21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	8	Gould FT .32	10	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	27	Grainger .27	25	180	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	4	Grand Auto	5	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 3, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
16943	Abitibi	$11¼	10	10⅝	—1
6200	Acklands	$11	10½	10⅝	—⅜
875	Acres Ltd	$11⅛	11	11⅛	
5555	Agra Ind	$11	10	10½	—½
3951	Alta Gas T	$10¾	10	10⅛	—⅜
345	Alta Nat	$17¾	17¾	17¾	—¼
360	Algo Cent	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2100	Alliance B	$8	7½	7½	—¾
21000	Alminex	775	715	750	—30
350	Argus C pr	$12	11¾	11¾	—½
2450	Atco Ind	$15⅝	15½	15¾	
10075	Bank N S	$37¼	35½	35½	—1⅝
650	Baton B	$8½	8¼	8¼	—½
15812	Bell Canad	$40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	+⅛
6150	Betim	$14	13¾	14	
24775	Block Bros	395	345	370	+20
15700	Bovis Cor	215	195	195	—20
5424	BP Can	$13⅞	13	13⅛	—¾
2700	Bralor Res	160	150	150	
19860	Bramalea	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
7564	Brameda	52	50	50	—2
4100	Brenda M	760	680	680	—80
5854	BC Forest	$19	18½	18½	—¾
433	BC Phone	$53	53	53	—¼
18000	Brunswk	490	440	450	—40
1130	Budd Auto	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	—½
6000	Burns Fds	$15½	15½	15½	
9700	Cad Dev	$14½	14½	14½	
1219	Cal Pow	$23	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
12925	Camflo	975	950	955	—20
3275	Campau A	$9⅛	8½	8¾	—⅜
1300	C Pakrs C	$23¼	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
2600	Can Perm	$19½	19	19	—½
32250	C Tung	286	275	275	—11
1800	C Cablesy	$16	15⅝	15⅝	—½
11412	C Imp Bank	$28⅝	26½	27⅛	—1⅛
6160	C Ind Gas	$8⅝	7¾	7¾	—1¼
5550	CIL	$17	15¾	16⅛	—⅝
11241	Cdn Tire A	$49¾	48¼	48¼	—1¼
550	Candel Oil	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
750	Cassiar	10½	975	975	—75
6676	Celanese	$5⅛	5	5	—¼
35650	Chemalloy	310	265	291	—24
4400	Chieftan D	$11	975	10	—⅜
25	CHUM	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
7353	C Holiday I	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
3300	Con Bldg	275	255	255	—25
880	C Rambler	275	270	270	—3
6600	Con Distrb	$16	14½	15	—1⅛
4011	Cons Gas	$15⅝	15	15¼	—½
100	Conwest	410	410	410	
2200	Craigmt	685	660	660	—20
350	Crush Intl	$9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—1⅛
5198	Denison	$50	48⅞	48⅞	—1⅛
900	Dicknsn	330	325	325	—15
14509	Dofasco	$28½	26⅝	27⅛	—1⅛
3750	Dom Store	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
1948	Dupont	$24¼	24	24	—½
1700	Dylex L A	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
2525	Electro Ind	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—½
300	Emco	$5	5	5	
10280	Falcon C	$11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
600	Fraser	$21¾	21½	21½	—½
965	Fed Ind Ltd	$5⅝	5⅝	5½	—⅛
2123	Falcon	65	61½	62½	—3½
1747	Francana	$13	11	11¼	—1¾
200	Fruehauf	$8⅜	8	8	—½
1900	Gen Distrb	$11	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
7925	Gnt Mascot	251	210	215	—35
14750	Gibraltar	10⅝	975	975	—62
100	Goodyer	$14½	14½	14½	—½
900	Granduc	340	320	320	—30
5170	Gt COilsds	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
2660	GL Paper	$27⅜	20½	21	—1⅞
750	Gr Plains	$29	29	29	—½
50	Gt W Life	$56	54⅝	54⅝	—2⅛
2385	Greyhnd	17½	17	17⅛	—⅞
820	Guar Trst	$12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
4025	Hawker S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—57
606	Hays Dna	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
20300	Houston O	300	285	285	
4535	H Bay Co	$20⅛	19½	19½	—¼
3737	Huron Erl	$29½	29	29	—½
4935	IAC	$17	16¾	16¾	—⅜
600	Indusmin	$60	59⅝	59⅝	—¾
100	Inglis	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
935	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9	9	—⅝
6052	Intpr Pipe	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	—1⅞
6500	Int Mogul	900	850	850	—25
4014	Inv Grp A	$8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—½
8065	Jannock	$6⅝	6½	6½	
85150	Kaiser Re	450	400	435	—65
1800	Kaps Tran	485	460	460	—15
600	Kelsey H	$8¾	8½	8½	—¼
1066	Kerr Add	$11⅝	11½	11½	—⅜
2970	Koffler	$6	6⅛	6	
4987	Labatt A	$20⅝	20¼	20¼	—1½
625	Laura Sec	$5⅝	5	5	—⅛
6266	Lob Co A	$6	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
735	Lob Co B	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
1040	Loeb M	425	425	425	—5
32	Liberian	$11	11	11	
4900	Mclan H A	$11	11	11	—¼
6249	MB Ltd	$80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
449	M Lf Mills	$20¼	20	20	—½
3400	Mattgmi	$29¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1600	McGraw H	425	405	425	
400	Met Stores	$11	11	11	—⅛
8764	Microsyst	$6⅛	6½	6½	—⅛
10685	Moore	$51	48⅛	48⅛	—2⅛
600	Murphy	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
1120	Nat Trust	$18⅛	18½	18½	—¾
16857	Noranda A	$48	46½	47	—1
8415	Orchan	435	410	415	—20
750	OSF Ind	$6⅛	6½	6½	—⅛
16236	Oshawa A	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
7900	Pamour	650	640	650	—10
2000	PanCan P	$14⅛	13½	13⅝	—½
2100	Patino N V	$20½	20	20	—½
8100	Pembin A	385	380	380	—5
400	Pembin B	375	375	375	—5
503	Petrofina	$22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	—½
1675	Pine Point	$33	31	31	—2¼
58520	Placer	$22¼	20	20⅝	—1⅝
6170	Rapid Dta	275	225	240	—30
1500	Rayrock	97	96	96	—9
400	Redpath I	$26	26	26	—½
11400	Reed Osir A	$10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅛
270	Reichhold	$16⅛	15½	16½	—½
2210	Scotts	$9	8⅞	8⅞	—½
15909	Shell Can	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—⅝
11048	Sherritt	$14½	13⅝	14	—⅝
5330	Siebens	$14⅝	14	14	—1
60936	Simpsons	$8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—1½
4574	Simpson S	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅜
2100	Slater Stl	$10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
3700	Slat W Can	$8½	8	8	—½
2400	Southam	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—¼
325	St Brodcst	$9½	9½	9½	—⅜
32411	Stelco	$25⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4245	Steep R	173	160	160	—10
14600	Sundale O	895	775	815	—65
3700	Tara	$12	11⅝	12	—½
3200	Teck Cor A	355	350	350	—10
2848	Teck Cor B	320	305		
2510	Teledyne	435	435		
4222	Texaco	$48	46⅝		
2485	Thom Nes	$12¼	11⅝		
4668	Tor Dm Bk	$33⅛	31⅝		
1325	Traders A	$15⅝	14		
4189	Tr Can PL	$33½	33⅛		
2780	Trans Mt	$14¼	[illegible]		
400	U Keno	410	400		
9900	U Siscoe	490	385		
2450	Un Carbid	$18	17⅝		
9080	Un Gas	$9¼	8⅝		
1890	Union Oil	$15	14⅝		
1900	Upp Can	296	285		
1600	Van Der	$7⅝	6⅝		
2180	Voyager P	605	570		
788	Weldwod	$13⅛	12⅝		
2775	Wstburne	$11	10⅝		
100	W Cdn Seed	$5⅛	5⅛		
1450	West Mine	286	281		
1025	W Realty	5⅞	435		
51	Westnhse	$19½	18⅝		
602	Weston	$20½	[illegible]		
1936	White Pas	$8⅝	8⅝		
8000	Woodwd A	$21⅝	28		
6650	Yk Bear	500	455		
1500	Yukon C	170	166		

Total sales 3,243,946 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4351	Algoma	$19½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅞
8537	Asbestos	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	
4753	Bank Mont	$16⅛	15⅞	16	—⅜
5180	Bombard	$210	200	200	—5
7800	Brinco	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
600	CAE Ind	$8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
1716	Can Cement	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
834	Cdn Indust	$17	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅝
130	Canron	$16	16	16	—¼
1300	Com Bus M	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
2750	Con Bath	$26	25¾	25⅞	—⅜
1050	Crn Zell A	$20⅝	20½	20½	
600	Dom Bridge	$36½	36½	36½	—½
900	Dom Glass	$12	12	12	
5900	Dom Text	$8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
700	Fncl Col	475	450	450	—50
5400	Gaz Metro	$5⅛	5	5	—⅛
4085	Imasco	$27⅛	26⅝	27	—⅜
400	Ivaco	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
1000	Molson A	$22	21	21	—1
200	Molson B	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
100	Mont Trust	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—¼
2225	Power Cp	$10	10⅛	10⅛	—⅞
38000	Price Co	$14⅛	14	14	—1
500	Rolland A	$7½	7¼	7¼	—½
5637	Royal Bank	$35½	35¼	35¼	—1¼
530	Royal Trust	$25⅛	24¾	24¾	—1⅛
6195	Steinberg A	$21⅝	21	21	—¾
600	Unican Sec	340	340	340	—10
600	Zellers	$13⅛	13	13	—¼

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	49.70
Albert Heijn	88
Algembank	278
Amrobank	63
A'dam	144
Fokker	34
Heineken	222.50
H.V.A.	66.50
Holland-Am.	137
Hoogovens	35.30
K.L.M.	63.50
Philips new	33.20
Robeco	199
Rolinco	136.50
Royal Dutch	84.30
Unilever	115.10
Van Ommer.	279
Ver.Mach.	121.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,280
Brux.Lamb.	2,525
Cock-Ougree	1,050
Electrobel	6,600
GB Enterpr.	2,250
Hoboken	4,545
Petrofina	7,080
Ph.Gevaert	1,342
Soc.Generale	2,750
So'way	2,400
Un.Min.Are	1,422

Frankfurt

AEG	104.50
BASF	118
Bayer	106
Commerzbk	165.50
Cont.Gummi	68
Daimler-Benz	267
Demag	125
DeutBank	239
DresdeBank	186.10
Gels Aktien	86.50
Hoesch	47
Karstadt	304
Kaufhof	196
KHD	71
Lufthansa	47.80
Mannesmann	160
Metallgesell	235
Neckermann	99
Rheinstahl	166.50
RWE new	145
Schering	369.50
Siemens	210.50
Thyssen	57.50
Veba	118
Volkswagen	170.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	2.98
Anglo-Amin.	22.50
BarclayBank	3.35
BeechamGr	2.75½
BICC	1.98
Boots	2.21
Bowater	1.43
Brit.AmTob	2.43
Brit.Oxyg	0.46½
Brit.Pet	5.82
BLMC	0.19½
Burmah	3.92
Cadbury Schw	0.50
Chartered	7.45
Courtaulds	1.23½
Deggafont	[illegible]
DeBeerD	2.65
Decca Rec	3.47
Distillers	1.40½
Dunlop	0.64
El.Musilnd	1.45
FreeStGed	8.25
GEC	1.32
GKN	2.29
GlaxoGr	3.94
GtUni St(A)	2.09
Guinness	1.16
Hawker-Sidd.	3.21
Hudson-Bay	9.55
ImpChem	2.18
Imps	0.76
Mar&Spen	2.31
MetalBox	2.52
Nichols	0.61
Plessey	1.09
RandMines	1.90
Rank Org (A)	3.80
RoyalDutch	16.25
R.T.Z.	2.03
Shell	2.14
Thorn (A)	3.69
Tube Invest	3.23
Union Cor	2.34
Vickers	1.09
War L3½	28.75
West Deep	8.50
West Drief	[illegible]
West Hold	[illegible]
West Min	7.05
Woolworth	0.64½
ZCI	0.53½

Milan

[illegible]	1,798
Erba	15,390
Ercole Marell	836
Fiat	1,750.50
Finsider	360
Generali	65,400
IFI	3,005
Italgas	918
Italsider	748
LaRinas	281.25
Montedis	819.75
Olivetti	1,735
Pirelli	1,088
SniaViscosa	2,136
Terni	167

Paris

AirLiquide, Alumentaire, BSN, Carrefour, Clm.Lafarge, Citroen, Cie.Bancaire, CFP, CGE, CCF, Ferodo, L'Oreal, Mach.Bull, Michelin, Moet Henn., Moulinex, Nickel, Paribas, PUK, Penarroya, Perrier, Peugeot, Rh.Poulenc, Saclor, St.Gobain, Suez, Telemecanique, Thomson, Usinor

Zurich

Alusuisse, B. Boveri, Ciba-Geigy, Cr.Suisse, Fischer, HoffRoche, Nestle, Sandoz, Sté B.Suisse, Sulzer, U.B. Suisse

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Dec. 3, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

(w) Alexander Fund ... $8.69
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. ... $6.18
(w) Amitalia Fund ... $7.36
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:
— (d) Globvalor ... SF82.00
(w) Andreae Equity ... Can.$8.36
(w) Apollo(Tempus)Inv.pr. ... SF93.00
(d) Apollo Fund S.A. ... $80.78
(w) Aries Fund ... $3.82
(w) Asca Corporation ... DM11.68
(w) Austral. Trust S.A. ... $9.22
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd. ... $5.79
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust. ... Aus.$1.20
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd. ... Aus.$0.89
BAER, Julius & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond ... SF942.00
— (d) Conbar ... SF881.00
— (d) Grobar ... SF483.00
— (d) Stockbar ... SF881.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:
— (w) BtF Growth Fund ... $5.82
— (w) BtF Japan Fund ... $10.08
— (w) BtF Trust S.A. ... $9.93
— (w) BtF Income Fund ... $9.53
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l. ... $44.50
(w) Browninvest ... $18.98
(w) Cal. Land & Constr. ... $19.56
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. ... Can.$18.01
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. ... Can.$5.08
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $12.83
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $10.39
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF982
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh. ... $117.86
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $839.84
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. ... $8.49
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. ... $11.02
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. ... $8.44
(r) Convert. Sec.N.V. ... $602.57
CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds ... SF94.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF88.75
CREDIT SUISSE:
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF145.00
— (d) Intervalor ... SF80.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ... SF348.78
(r) Crosby Fund S.A. ... $8.30
(w) D.G.C. ... $51.65
(d) Delta Invest. Fund ... $9.25
(d) Delta Multifund ... $9.01
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund ... Yen 3,796
DREYFUS GROUP:
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $10.46
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd. ... $11.59
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh. ... $9.09
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem. ... —
(w) Europe Obligations ... LF1,633
(d) Eurunion ... $42.97
(d) Executive Fd of Canada ... $6.34
FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia ... $11.06
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $18.92
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. ... $22.24
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. ... $10.34
(d) Fiducem ... BF1,038
(d) Finance Union ... $9.13
(w) First/Fund ... $13.44
FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust ... $4.10
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr. Fd. ... $6.93
— (d) Dollar Fund ... $2.16*
— (d) Fund of N.Y. ... $1.14*
(d) First Nt'l City Fund ... $30.41
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. ... $74.49
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. ... $71.51
(w) Fleming Japan Fund ... $19.26
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ... SF2,258
(d) Formula Selection Fd. ... SF103.65
(d) Fonditalia ... $11.25
(r) Fund of Nations ... $7.18
(w) Future Australia Fd. ... Aus.$7.73
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... Berm.$21.92
— (w) G T Dollar Fund ... Berm.$5.47
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l. ... $7.64
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV ... $5.076
(w) Hedged Investors ... $10.585
(r) R.O.I.T./Hobet ... $28.78
(r) ICOFUND ... $11.08
(r) IDGROW ... $22.33
(r) Interfix ... SF389.50
(r) Interfund S.A. ... $11.11
(r) Interitalia ... Lire 8,480
(r) Intermarket Fund ... $103.07
(r) Int'l Income Fund ... $22.43
(r) Int'l Invest. Network ... $10.45
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd. ... Can.$5.43
(r) Invest. Atlantiques ... $46.61
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A. ... $10.30
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $10.27
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $14.00
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $48.32
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $12.76
JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust ... $76.57
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $43.38
— (r) Jardine Selection NV ... $21.05
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,703
(w) Keyfund ... $7.87
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l. ... $10.39
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F. ... $17.87
(w) Leverage Cap Hold. ... $32.39
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd ... SF481.00
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund ... SF490.00
(w) Luxfund ... $22.38
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $11.68
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $3.30
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $5.92
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $84.83
(w) Nippon Fund ... $30.78
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $8.47
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. ... $13.11
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc ... $1.87
(r) Pegasus Intern'l ... $7.86
(d) Renta Fund ... LF3,023
(d) Renta Capital Fund ... LF3,598
(d) Rentinvest ... LF887
SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund ... $7.04
— (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $11.88
— (d) Global Fund ... $5.81
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF61.95
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V. ... $4.15
SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $11.50
SHARE GROUP:
— (d) Snare Int'l Fund ... $6.43
— (d) Share Realty ... $14.10
— (w) Shareholders Excel ... $6.21
— (d) Enterprise Fund ... $5.47
— (d) Harbor Fund ... $7.40
S.M.G. FUNDS:
— (d) Chase Selection Fd. ... $9.13
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF6.40
— (d) I.T.F. ... $8.26
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM82.90
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. ... SF1,438.00*
— (r) Securswiss ... SF1,260.00
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd. ... $176.99
(w) Star Fund ... $7.09
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. ... $6.79
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF370.75*
— (d) Univ Bond Select ... SF93.50*
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF104.86
(r) Talent Global Fund ... $12.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.) ... $24.67
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV ... $33.74
(w) Tokyo Valor ... $13.53
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $14.74
TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Overseas Fund ... $1.52
+ (r) Do. Accumulation ... $1.78
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ... SF50.50
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF80.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SF100.25
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh. ... SF138.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ... SF106.00
— (d) Globinvest ... SF81.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest ... SF83.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest ... SF445.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. ... SF259.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. ... SF172.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds ... DM16.30
— (d) Europafonds ... DM31.35
— (d) Unifonds ... DM18.25
— (d) Unirenta ... DM38.80
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM54.75
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd. ... $2.95
(d) U.S. Trust Invst. Fd. ... $15.16
(w) Universal Sav. Equity ... Can.$3.00
(w) Western Growth Fd. ... $8.66
(w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,353.06
(w) West. Proprietary N.V. ... $1,516.85
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. ... $460.49
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $35.28
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,364.20

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — asked

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending May 31, 1974 as eleven and three-eighths percent (11⅜%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 8.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Fiscal Agent

DATED: December 4, 1973

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Popular Español International N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1977

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending May 31, 1974 as ten and seven-eighths percent (10⅞%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 3.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Fiscal Agent

DATED: December 4, 1973

To the Holders of

Republic of Panama

Floating Rate Notes Due 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending May 31, 1974 as twelve and one-eighth percent (12⅛%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 4.

Bankers Trust Company,
Fiscal Agent

Dated: December 4, 1973

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
6⅝	2¾	Granite Mgt		80	3	2¾	3	
16	9½	GrasVa .35e	10	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13¾	6⅝	GrayMf .84t	5	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	GreatAm In	13	4	10-16	10-16	10-16	
4½	2½	GtBasin Pet	52	159	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
16¾	6⅝	GtLkCh .10e	11	47	10⅝	10¼	11	
10¼	6⅛	GtScotS .39t	8	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Greenm .27t	4	9	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
18⅝	8⅝	GREIT 1.20	8	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8¼	5	GryhdC .50e	5	14	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
30⅝	10⅝	GRI Cp .06	14	10	18	18	18 —	⅜
15⅝	10⅝	Griesd 1.16e		1	10½	10½	10½—	¼
11	4½	Grow C .32b	9	14	5	4½	4½—	⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Gruen Ind	10	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅞	⅞	GSC En .05e		19	1	1	1	
4⅝	3⅝	GTI Corp	10	13	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅛	3	Guardml wt		2	3¼	3¼	3¼—	¼
10⅝	5⅝	GuardCh .40	6	6	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
10¼	5	Gulfrd .06e	4	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
20⅛	14⅝	GifMig 1.95e	7	27	14⅞	14	14 —	½
2⅝	⅜	GulfMRH wt		55	⅞	11-16	⅞	
46⅝	35⅝	Glf Can .60e	10	8	35⅞	34	34 —	¾
15⅞	4⅝	GulfRep Fin	2	6	5	5	5 —	⅛
20½	18⅝	GifSM 2.85e	6	8	14	13¾	14 +	⅛
35	10½	Glstrm LD	6	26	10	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
		H						
7	3⅝	Hallctt Hom		8	2	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	6⅞	HallsMot .40	4	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅝	5	HamlC .35e	4	82	5	4⅞	4⅞—	½
6⅞	5⅝	Hamp D .03t	2	15	4⅞	4	4	
10	4	Hamptn .32	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
14¼	4	Hanvr Plan	59	44	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
25	18½	Harland .36	18	14	18¾	18¼	18⅝—	¾
15⅞	9⅝	HartAlt .30p	10	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	Hartfld Zdy	2	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
30½	19⅞	HartzMt Cp	29	8	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
5¼	1	Harvey Grp	28	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Harvey Strs	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10¼	6⅞	Hasbro Ind	5	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9¼	8⅝	Hasting .10a	8	76	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅜
4⅝	3⅞	HaydnS .05p		5	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅛	3⅝	HealthM .30	3	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	Heinick Inst	8	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
19⅛	10⅝	Helm 1.50e	6	86	11⅝	11¼	11⅝—	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Her Mal .48	4	11	8	7⅝	8 —	⅛
10⅞	6	HIG Inc	12	5	6	5⅞	6 —	¼
17⅝	6½	HiShear Cp	82	7	10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Highlnd Cap		88	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
6¼	6	Hillhvn .03t	6	80	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Hipfronics	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	2	Holmn Ind	4	6	2	2	2	
2½	1	Holly Corp	86	81	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
67½	29⅝	HomeOA .20	30	x5	53⅝	53	53 —	⅝
23	15⅝	HormelG .88	10	4	16	16	16—	⅛
20⅝	6⅝	Hoskins .75p	3	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	¼
12⅝	7⅝	HospM 2.48e	6	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
3	⅞	HospMtg wt		16	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅝	8⅝	Hosp Mtr In	5	10	8⅝	7¾	8⅝—	⅛
25⅝	14	Hotzl I 2.02e	6	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	HousRo .40b	5	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
7⅞	4⅝	House VI .32	7	28	5	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
69⅞	48½	Houst Oil M	84	384	53⅝	51¼	53⅝—	⅝
7⅝	⅞	Howell Ind	5	1	1	1	1	
63	33½	HubelIA 1.20	17	2	37¾	37	37¼+	¾
60½	33½	HubelIB 1.00	12	7	35⅛	35	35⅛—	1⅜
6	5⅝	Hudson Gen	20	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
16⅝	6½	Huffmn .40e	9	40	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	¼
8⅞	3⅝	HuntHlt .10e	3	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
32	18⅝	HuskyOil .85	14	12	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛—	⅝
		HskyO fn.75		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
10⅞	8⅝	Hycel Inc		61	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
28⅛	15⅞	HygFd 1.20t	5	10	39	39	39 +	⅛
		I						
16⅝	9⅛	ICB Cp .34	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8½	6⅝	ICH Corp	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
22¾	17⅝	ICM R 1.85e	9	8	17¾	17	17 —	½
8½	3⅞	IMC Magnet	5	179	6⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅜
6⅝	2½	Imoco Gate	8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
7¼	4⅞	ImChm .26e	10	1	4 15-16	4 15-16	4 15-16+1-16	
7⅝	4⅝	Imper Ind	2	13	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅝
49⅝	35⅝	Imp Oil .80a	27	267	40⅝	40½	40⅝	
6	1⅞	InarcoCp .12	4	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅛	4⅝	IndianHd wt		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
57¼	49	IndplPL pf 4		z100	50	50	50 +	1
3⅞	13-16	Inflight Svc	17	26	15-16	⅞	15-16—1-16	
6⅝	4	InlndCr .08b	7	8	4½	4½	4½+	¼
10⅛	5½	Instron .10e	7	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Instrum Sys	7	47	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
12½	1⅞	IntegRe .19t	3	15	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Intrmedco	46	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅛	½	Intl Banknot		203	⅝	9-16	9-16	
13⅝	4½	Int Foodsvc	4	21	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	¼
6¼	2	InFuneral S	5	11	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅜
14⅝	9⅝	IntGenln .70	4	17	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
14⅛	5⅛	Int Prot .10	3	14	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Int Stretch		24	2	2	2	
59⅞	19½	Int Syst .10h	34	z5600	35	32¾	34¼+	½
8⅛	1⅜	Interphoto		8	2½	2	2 —	⅜
18⅛	9½	Interway Cp	4	34	11⅛	10½	10⅝—	⅜
6½	1⅝	Investm Fla	9	5	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
36⅝	21¼	InDiv A 1.80	5	14	22	21½	22 +	⅜
9¼	5⅛	InvDivB .45	5	42	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
8½	2⅝	InvFdA .15e		25	2⅞	2½	2⅞+	½
16⅝	10⅝	InvRlf 1.41e	11	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
20½	10⅛	Ionics Inc	16	11	10½	10	10 —	⅝
15⅞	6⅝	Iroquols Bd	9	21	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
10⅛	3⅛	Irvin Indust	5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8	5	ISC Ind .30	7	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
8⅛	7	IsraelD .75e		1	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
11⅞	3⅝	Itel Corp	4	54	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2¼	⅝	ITI Corp		87	⅝	7-16	⅝+	⅛
		J - K						
6¼	4⅝	Jaclyn .26b	4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7¾	Jacobs Eng	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
14⅝	4	Jamswy .16t	3	7	4	4	4 —	⅛
11⅛	5½	Jeannot .48t	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
24¼	11⅞	Jervis 1.30t	4	14	13¼	12⅝	13⅛+	⅝
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	5	40	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
37⅝	18¼	John Pd .16	26	8	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
5⅝	3	JS Industria		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6½	Jupiter Ind	6	24	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4	Kaisrin .10r	4	x536	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	1½	Kalvex Inc	4	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	3⅝	KaneMill wt		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
38½	23⅝	Kaneb Svc 1	10	26	32	31⅝	32	
34⅝	4	Kauf Brd wt		129	4	2⅝	2⅞—	1⅛
5¼	1⅜	Kavanau	6	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅝	5⅝	KayCorp .30	9	17	5¼	4⅝	4⅞—	½
10½	4⅝	KenwinS .32	4	6	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅛	16⅛	Keweneo .48	9	27	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	¼
7	2⅝	Key Co .20	4	865	3	3	3 —	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	KeystIn .22e	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
2 5-16	1⅛	Kllemb .16a	4	7	2	2	2	
10⅝	2⅛	Killearn Pr		20	3	2⅝	2⅞+	¼
⅝	⅞	Kin Ark Crp		33	⅞	⅞	⅞	
25⅛	9¼	KingRd .09e	5	6	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Kingstp .13e	4	20	5	4⅝	4⅝—	½
27⅝	15	Kirby Ind .50	6	3	20¼	20	20 +	½
10⅝	2	Kit Mfg	15	16	2⅛	1⅞	2	
5¼	1⅝	KleerVu Ind		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
18⅛	4⅞	Klelnerts		19	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
10½	6¼	Klikok .50	5	4	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
27⅞	10⅝	Knicker Toy	3	32	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝—	⅜
27⅝	16⅝	Kolmorg .40	11	3	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
21⅝	6⅝	KuhnStr .10	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		L						
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅞	7⅝	Latay Radio	4	64	8	7⅞	7⅝—	⅛
4½	1¼	LAlglon App	2	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Lake Shore	34	24	2⅞	2¼	2¾	
12¾	4¼	LaMaur .36	4	22	4⅝	3¾	3⅝—	½
6½	3¼	Lane W .24t	4	9	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
6½	4⅝	LaPgInte .20	6	31	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld	4	19	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
6	2⅛	Laneco Inc	22	2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
16⅝	9¼	LarwR 1.27e	7	93	9⅝	8¾	9 —	¾
1⅞	½	LarwinR wt		124	9-16	½	½	
38	8¼	LCA Cp .45	4	86	9⅝	8¾	9 +	¼
11⅛	1½	LCA Cp wt		23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14	5	LaGran .16	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
20⅝	9¾	Lea Ronl .24	8	12	11	10⅝	10½—	⅝
8½	3½	Leadr Hous	7	37	5¼	5⅛	6¼	
5⅝	1⅝	Leasc Cp wt		83	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
17¼	7½	Leath Co .50	4	x15	7½	7¼	7⅝	
25	10	Lee Enlr .30	7	69	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	
7¼	4	Lee Natl	6	21	4	4	4 —	⅛
22½	14⅝	Lee Pharm	26	8	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	½
7⅝	3½	Lehigh Pres	4	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
20½	5½	Lrgh Pr .40	3	13	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
13⅝	4½	Leisure Tec	7	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
18⅝	5½	LesFay .32b	3	36	5¼	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10⅛	4	LewisBF .20	4	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4½	⅜	Libco Corp		30	⅝	½	½—	¼
3⅝	1⅛	Liberty Fab		1	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
9¼	4⅝	LilliAnn .20e	4	6	4⅝	4½	4½—	¼
4⅝	2¼	LilyLynn A	2	7	2½	2	2⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2	Lincoln Am	8	76	2½	2	2 —	⅛
22	8¼	Lloyds Elec	3	5	9	9	9	
2⅝	1½	Lodge S .05e	15	7	1⅝	1½	1½	
19⅝	5⅛	LoewThe wt		105	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
4½	1⅝	Logistic Ind	6	15	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
12⅝	8½	LaGenSv .62	5	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
5¼	2⅝	LSB Ind .23t	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4½	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		117	2⅞	2½	2⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Lynch Corp		22	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
		M						
2⅝	⅝	Macro Chat		169	1	⅞	⅞—	¼
16⅞	14⅝	Me PbS 1.28		2	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
7⅝	½	Mallry Ran		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8	1½	MamMrt .32		37	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6¼	2	Mangel Strs		16	2	1⅝	2	
11	5	Mansf T .50	5	32	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6¼	3½	Marindus B	10	45	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
10¼	4¼	Mark Contrl	105	2	5	5	5	
4⅝	2½	Marlene Ind	5	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅛	4½	Marshall Fd	5	7	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	4	16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	½
13⅝	4½	Masland .40	5	x37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22¼	7	Masneln .30	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
7⅞	2⅝	Mesters Inc	3	2	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15	8⅛	MaterR .10e	9	2	8½	8⅛	8½—	⅛
10⅝	3¼	MaulBro .10		8	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞—	⅜
10½	4⅞	McCro wt n		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16½	4⅝	McCull Oil		232	5¼	5	5 —	¼
18⅞	10	McDonh .40	4	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
10	5⅛	McIntsh .32	8	14	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
5½	2¼	McKeon Cn	5	19	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
16⅛	10	Means FW 1	6	31	10	9⅝	9⅝—	½
16⅛	8⅝	Medalist .36	4	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Medco Jwly	3	4	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
14⅞	4⅝	Medenco .12	81	25	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
43⅝	23	MediaGn .54	7	x28	22⅝	21	21 —	1¾
7¼	1½	Mego Intl In		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
21	610.	MEM Co .64	4	3	10½	10¼	10½—	½
14⅞	7⅛	MerleN .20a	5	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	2⅝	Metrocare	3	9	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
11½	2¼	Metro Grtg	5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5¼	2½	Mich Genl	3	38	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
17¾	6¼	MidldCo .30	3	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Midld Glass	3	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	
15¼	9	Midw Ru .32	6	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
19	7½	MidFinl .35b		19	9	8⅝	9 +	½
27⅝	10⅝	Mlisto Elect	8	105	16½	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
12⅝	6¼	MillOrm .38t	4	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
37⅝	18⅝	Mil Ray .30e	11	21	20⅝	18¼	18¼—	1⅞
19⅝	11	MoBeef Pkr	3	8	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
7⅞	2⅝	MoKanTx ct		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
41⅝	16½	Mitchell En	16	45	25⅞	24⅞	25⅝+	½
5⅞	2⅝	Mite Cp .04e	8	9	3⅛	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
16⅞	1⅞	MoAmCo Cp	5	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Modern Md	5	18	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
16⅞	2⅝	Mlybden wt		55	8⅛	7¼	7¼—	⅜
60	55	MonP pf4.40		z50	5.64	54⅝	54⅝—	¼
6⅛	3⅝	Morlo S .32	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4	MottsSup M	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Mouldings		23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
18	13¼	MtVMll 1.20	6	12	14	13¾	14	
17⅛	⅞	Movielab		7	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
12½	7⅝	MPB Cp .40	4	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅞	2	MPO Video		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	1	MPS Intl Cp		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9½	Multi A .09h	14	9	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅝
7¾	5⅝	MWA .40r	6	8	5½	5½	5½	
		N						
5	2⅝	Napco Ind	5	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅞	3⅝	NardaM .14t	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	NatBelles H		20	⅝	11-16	11-16—	⅛
16¾	4	N Distr .10e	4	19	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	
4⅝	1½	NatHlth Enl	9	45	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
1⅜	½	Natind wt		40	⅝	9-16	9-16—1-16	
16⅛	3⅝	NKinney Cp	3	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
22½	7¼	NMedEn .10	5	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	½
24¼	9	Nat Paragn	7	29	11⅝	11	11¼—	⅝
8⅛	4⅛	Nat Sllv .30e	3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	4⅝	NatSpln .10e	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	¼
4	1	Nat System		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	4⅝	NatinwH .20	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Nelsner .10p	7	1	8	8	8	
6½	2	Nelly Don	10	1	2	2	2	
10½	1⅝	NelsonL .50t		12	3¼	3	3 —	¼
5⅝	2½	Neonex .05	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¼	1¼	Nestle LeM	10	19	1¼	1¼	1¼	
45	25¾	NE Nuc .07e	22	15	41	39½	40 —	1½
6⅝	4⅝	NHamp .12e	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
1⅞	¾	Newldrla M	12	30	⅞	¾	¾—	⅛
24¼	13⅝	NMex Arlz	45	5	16½	16¼	16⅝—	⅜
4	1⅝	Newpark Rs	10	104	2⅝	2¾	2⅞—	⅛
18⅛	7¼	N Proc .35e	10	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
16	10¼	NYTimes .60	6	415	11⅛	10½	10¾—	⅝
8⅝	5	NiagFSv .36	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	
6¼	3¼	Nichols SE	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
23½	15⅝	NJBPI 2.35e	6	27	16⅝	15¼	15⅞—	1
10⅞	3¼	Noel Indust	2	5	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
29⅝	22⅝	Norf So Ry		11	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛+	¼
6⅝	2¼	Norlek Inc	13	20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅜
5⅛	1	NorAm Dev		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5¼	1⅝	NoAmMt wt		2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
22⅝	7⅝	NorAm Roy	37	13	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	½
8⅝	5⅝	NorCdn Oils	17	53	6⅝	6 3-16	6 3-16—3-16d	
60⅝	51	N IPS pf4.25		z60	53¼	53⅝	53½—	⅛
29⅝	13	NNGMob wt		35	12½	11⅞	12¼—	⅜
7¼	3½	Novo Corp	3	10	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		6	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
26⅞	15⅝	NumacO Gs	25	18	16⅛	15¾	15¾—	⅜
		O						
42¼	17	Offshore Co	12	4	27¾	27	27 —	⅝
5⅝	2⅛	Ohio Art .20	8	3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
23⅝	15⅛	OhioBrass 1	9	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
29	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	6	115	25⅛	24	24⅞—	1
7¼	2¾	Olla Ind	3	5	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅜
42¼	12⅛	OnanCp .30e	4	7	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
90¼	55½	OOkep 8.29e	7	250	69	69	69 —	½
28⅝	3⅛	OpenRd Ind	1	105	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
7	1⅞	Originala		12	2	2	2 —	⅛
2⅞	1	Ormand Ind	25	22	1	1	1	
11½	6⅛	OSullvn .50b	4	10	6⅝	6	6 —	⅜
21	6⅝	Outdr Sprt I	5	13	7⅝	6¾	6¾—	½
20⅝	12	OverhDr .32	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
11⅛	5	OxfdFst .35e	8	87	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
6⅝	3⅛	Ozark Airlin		42	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
		P - Q						
2¼	¾	P&F Indust		19	15-16	¾	⅞	
3½	1⅛	Pac Csl Prp		30	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	¼
22⅝	19¼	PGE6pf 1.50		4	19¼	19¼	19¼—	¼
20	17¼	PGE pf 1.37		1	17½	17½	17½—	¼
17⅝	15⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	16	16	16 +	¼
3¼	27½	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	27½	27½	27½	
28⅝	25⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
30¼	27⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		4	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
27¼	24⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		4	25½	25½	25½	
27¾	25⅝	PGE 8pf 2		5	26¼	26	26	
10⅝	6⅛	P Holdg .34	5	13	6¼	6	6 —	¼
66¼	58	PacLt pf4.75		z130	60	60	60	
64	54	PacLt pf4.50		z200	59	59	59	
16¼	13¼	PNwTel 1.12	9	7	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
19	7¼	PacSv L .28	3	7	8	7⅞	7⅞—	½
20⅝	9⅛	Pall Corp	11	6	13	12¼	12⅞—	¼
9	2½	PaloFnl .05p	9	19	2½	2½	2½	
18⅛	8⅛	PalbM 1.70e	5	36	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅞
13⅛	3⅝	Pandl Bradt	6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	
3⅝	2	Pantasqie	8	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7¼	2⅝	ParaPkg .0	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Park Ch .36	5	7	5¼	4⅞	5¼+	½
8	4	Park El .61	4	19	4⅝	3⅝	3⅞—	¼
6⅝	2⅛	Parklan Hos	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
13	2⅝	Parkwy Lis	4	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅜
35	19⅛	Parsons .35e	14	42	21¾	21¼	21⅛—	½
6½	1⅞	Pat Fash .24	5	14	2	2	2	
21¼	9⅝	Patgonia .20	6	x13	11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	½
5⅛	1⅝	PalPar Pap		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
12⅝	6	PatoCG .20e	8	66	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
16¼	11½	PeasE 1.19e		5	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	½
2	1	PeaseEll wt		9	1	1	1	
12¼	9⅝	Peel Elder	20	5	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		8	2	2	2 —	⅛
12⅝	9	PenEng .60b	5	7	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
13⅝	11⅛	PenRIE 1.10	9	9	12⅞	12	12	
23	15⅝	PennTra .90	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5	1⅞	Penob Shoe		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅜	½	Pentron Ind		12	13-16	¾	¾	
29⅛	13⅛	PepBoys 1	4	2	13¼	13	13 —	½
13¼	6⅛	PepCom .40	5	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7½	4½	Perlnl .20e	5	30	5⅛	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
9⅞	3¼	Permaner	8	43	3½	3	3 —	⅜
8¼	3⅝	Pertec Corp	9	30	4½	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
9	3⅝	Phil LD .52r	5	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
4¼	2⅛	Phoenix Sll		45	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅞	4	Plc n Pay St	6	12	4⅝	4	4 —	¼
9½	3⅛	Piedind .4	4	8	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Pioner Pias	4	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
5½	1⅛	Pioneer Sys	5	34	1⅞	1¼	1¼—	¼
7⅝	4½	Pioneer Tex	4	276	4⅝	4½	4⅛—	3
73	26	PitDMo 1.40	19	23	69⅛	68¼	68¼+	¼
7⅛	6¼	PitWVT .57e	9	24	6¼	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
45⅞	32	Pittway .60b	12	3	32	32	32	
21⅛	7½	PizzaCp Am	11	8	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
34½	23⅞	PlacD 1.20a	6	8	24	22½	22⅞—	3½
25⅞	25⅞	Plac Inl.20a		1	21	21	21 —	4⅞
10⅞	3⅝	Plant Ind	15	30	5	4½	5	
35¼	17	Planlrnics	9	6	17	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
3¼	⅞	Plaza Group	10	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8¼	3⅝	PlyGem .38t	2	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅝	2	Plym Rub B		3	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
6¼	1⅝	PNB MR wt		43	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
11½	8⅝	PneuSc .60a	6	3	9	9	9 —	¼
6¼	2¼	Pneumo Dy		17	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
5½	1⅝	Poloron Pc		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
15	8⅝	Polychr .65t	5	27	8⅝	8½	8½—	¼
9½	6	Polymr .48t	6	z850	6	6	6	
8⅞	3⅝	Potter Inst		18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Prairie Oil	22	6	8	7⅝	8	
16⅝	11¼	Pratt Lmb 1	7	1	11¾	10¾	11¾+	¼
5⅝	3	Pratt Rd .25	5	x5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10⅞	2⅝	Prel Corp	2	21	2⅞	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
33⅝	16⅝	PrenHall .64	9	31	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝—	⅜
13¼	9⅝	PresRIB .88	30	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
13⅞	2⅝	Presley Cos	2	37	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
19⅛	8⅝	Preston .70	7	x6	17⅝	17	17 —	⅜
15⅝	5⅝	PrimMl .05e	6	37	5⅝	5	5⅛—	⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Proler Intl 1	5	12	17⅝	17¼	17½—	⅜
25⅞	11½	PrpCT 1.81e	6	23	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
11¼	9⅞	ProvGas .80	6	13	10	9⅝	0 —	¼
3⅝	2⅛	PrdRIE .26e	22	x27	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
28	5	PrudBdg .24	4	50	5¼	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
12¼	3⅛	PSA Inc wt		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
7¼	1⅞	Pulte Hmes	2	7	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	PuntaGrd Is	4	4	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅛	8¼	Purepac Lb	13	13	9⅞	9¼	9¼—	½
19¼	10	PumamS .44	5	31	11	10¼	10¼—	1
19½	10¼	Quebcor Inc	9	6	10⅝	11⅛	11¼—	⅜
		R - S - T						
39¼	23⅝	RangrO Can	76	49	29⅝	27½	27½—	1½
34⅞	19¼	Ransbrg .80	7	x1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
6¾	3	RapdAm wt		72	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅜
7	4	Rath Pack	44	12	4⅛	4	4 —	¼
7	3⅝	Ray Resrcs	9	6	5	6	6	
10⅝	6¾	RaymPr .40	7	1	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
10⅝	4⅛	RB Indust	5	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5½	3	Reading Ind	11	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
18⅝	15¼	RealEst 1.40	11	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
16	12⅞	RltInT 1.46e	8	6	14¼	14	14 —	½
20½	16	Rll RT 2.36e	7	4	16½	16	16¼—	⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Recrion 1a	5	172	23⅝	22⅝	22¼—	1¾
3⅝	1⅛	Reeves Telc	8	5	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	5¼	RetrigTr .12	3	93	5¼	5	5 —	¼
10⅝	7	ReltlFd .84e		33	7½	7⅛	7⅝—	½
12	9⅝	RamAr .80a	6	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
5½	2	RepHous .16	5	20	3¼	2⅝	3⅛+	⅛
2	9-16	RepMlln wt		20	⅞	13-16	13-16—1-16	
81	25½	RepNat NY	5	25	25¼	24	24 —	1½
68¼	42⅝	ReschCH .08	37	61	50¼	49¼	49¾	
17⅝	5⅝	Reserve OG	14	62	7⅝	7	7 —	⅝
4⅛	1½	ResrtsIntl A	6	248	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Rust Assoc		8	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	2	Rex Nol .14t		30	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
9⅝	3⅛	RH Med Svc	4	4	4⅝	4	4⅛—	⅛
13⅞	3⅛	Riblet Prod	3	10	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅜
5½	2	Richford In		2	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
6½	1⅝	Richton .10e		32	2	2	2 —	⅛
10⅝	6¼	RicoArg Mn	155	3	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
2½	⅝	Riker Maxs		12	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		3	½	½	½	
20⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	7	12	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
35⅛	20½	RioAlgm 1	9	x4	33¼	33	33 —	1⅛
16⅝	7¼	RisdenM .36		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
12¼	6¼	RlttFinB .24	12	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	5½	Robino Lad	3	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
30⅝	15⅝	Robintech	12	56	23	21½	22⅝—	⅝
6⅛	1½	Roblin Ind		6	2	2	2 +	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Rockwy .60a	5	31	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
3	¾	Rockw Nat		38	⅞	¾	¾	
25	15⅝	Rogers Corp	14	30	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝—	⅝
8⅛	2⅞	Roland Intl	3	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10¼	4	Rollins Intl	5	99	4⅛	3¾	3⅞—	⅜
6⅛	1¼	Ronco Telep		18	1⅝	1¼	1½—	⅛
4	1⅝	Rosenau Br		7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10¼	4	Rossmor Cp	3	3	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1	Rossmor wt		9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
41	16⅝	Rowan .14	18	37	34	30	35 —	4⅝
12⅞	4⅛	Rowlnd Inc		12	4½	4⅛	4⅝—	⅝
9⅝	6⅞	Royal Amer	112	5	9	9	9 —	1⅛
3⅞	1⅞	RcyBus .06e	4	14	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
6	2⅝	RoyBch Col	5	15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	2½	RPS Prod		21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	7	144	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	½
4⅝	2⅛	Ruddick Cp	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	4⅛	Rudick pf 56		7	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1	Rusco Ind	10	75	1⅛	1	1⅛—	⅛
5⅞	2¼	Russeks Inc	5	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
15½	7½	Russell .40a	3	16	7⅞	7½	7½—	½
33¼	7½	Rust Cft .40	4	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
29¼	13½	RyanHo .15e	10	621	15	13⅝	14⅛—	⅞
46½	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	22	9	38⅛	37½	38⅛+	1⅛
6½	2¾	SafranSy A	5	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
21⅝	7½	StJohnsT .62	3	13	8	7⅞	8	
8⅝	4⅞	Salem Corp	11	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
30⅝	14	Sambos .10e	18	81	15	14¼	15	
8	5¼	S Carlo .88e	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
119	110	SDgo pf9.84		1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛—	1½
106	99½	SDgo pf7.80		1	100½	100½	100½	
14½	12⅝	SDie G pf 1		1	13	13	13	
7¼	2⅝	Sanitas .12		375	2	1⅞	1⅞—	1⅛
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		48	2½	2½	2½	
7¼	3⅝	Saturn Airw	3	2	4	3⅞	4	
17⅛	6¼	Saundr L .20	3	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
7	3⅝	Savoy Ind		15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9½	7¼	Schenul .40a	4	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3½	Schick Inc	2	38	3⅞	3½	3⅝+	¼
4⅛	2⅛	Scl Mgt .07e	6	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
15⅝	6¼	Scient At'an	9	5	7½	7½	7½—	¼
10	8	Scope Ind	11	9	8½	8½	8½	
8¼	1⅛	Scotlex Cp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
35⅝	11¾	Scottys .05	13	116	13½	11⅞	12⅞—	1⅝
10⅝	6⅝	ScrivBog .32	5	24	7¾	7⅝	7¾—	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Scurry Rain	103	9	21¼	20½	20¾—	⅝
22	10¾	Sea Contain	5	34	12⅛	11½	11⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	5	7	3	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
2⅛	½	Seaport Cp		22	¾	⅝	¾	
9⅞	5	Searsind .44	4	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
10	4¾	Season All	5	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
15⅛	7	SecMt 1.20e	6	90	7½	7	7¼	+⅛
2⅝	½	SecMt In wt		66	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15⅛	3⅞	Sec Plastics	4	25	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
12½	5⅞	Selas Cp .27	6	11	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Seligm Asso	3	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅝	8⅝	SelgLar .40b	3	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛—	⅛
21½	8⅞	Semtec .48t	7	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
14¾	4½	SvcCpl .02e	4	21	5⅛	4⅞	5 +	⅛
11⅝	5¼	Servisco .30	3	15	5	4½	4½—	⅜
6⅝	3	Servo Corp	7	5	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
14⅛	4½	Servotr .10r	4	24	5	4½	4⅞+	⅜
13⅝	7½	Seton Co .45	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	SG Sec .51e		77	7⅛	5⅞	6⅛—	½
18⅝	16⅝	SG Se pf.86e		30	16	14⅞	14⅞—	1⅝
3⅛	1¾	Shaer Shoe	46	76	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
24½	8¼	Shawlnd .40	5	123	8⅝	8⅝	8¼—	⅛
13⅝	3	ShellRes .06	4	15	3⅛	3	3	
13¼	4½	ShndCp .71t	2	22	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
21¼	8	Shnandh Oil	38	17	14¼	13⅝	14⅛—	⅜
23⅝	13⅝	Shn O pf1.25		6	20	19½	19¾—	½
31	12¼	Sherwd Med	8	11	16⅝	16	16⅛—	⅜
6½	3⅝	Shopwll .26e		10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅝	8	Showbot .60	4	16	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅜
13	2½	ShulmTr En	20	17	2½	2⅝	2½	
14¾	8⅝	SierrPac .12	2	12	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	3
19½	7	Sierracin Cp	12	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	½
11⅝	7⅝	Silco In .28a	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sigma .37t	5	5	5½	5½	5½	
5	3⅛	Simc St .22b	7	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Simkins .50	6	x1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SimSch .10e	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9	4⅜	Simplxl .37t	5	10	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Simplex Wir	12	4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Sifkin SmRF	6	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅝	6⅝	Sky City .48t	5	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	SMD Ind	3	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
11⅛	3	Solitron .06	193	164	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Sonder Brdc	4	12	7⅝	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
38½	10⅝	Soundsn .40	5	20	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	⅜
22¼	16¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	16½	16½	16½	
17	15	SC4.7pf 1.19		6	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
15⅝	12⅞	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
5⅝	3⅞	Sou Real Ut	17	39	5⅛	5	5	
41½	37¾	SouRoy n.60	33	9	37	36¼	37 —	1½
24½	4¼	Spechy Rest	3	10	4½	4¼	4½	
7¾	4⅞	Spector Ind	9	17	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
8⅞	2	Speizmn Ind	2	16	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
9⅝	4	Spencer .32t	3	25	4⅛	4	4	
12⅞	7¼	Spiental .72	3	15	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
14⅛	7¼	SSP In .20e	4	6	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
4⅝	2⅛	Std Contalnr	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5	1½	Std Dredge		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
4½	2⅝	Std Metals	4	1	3	3	3	
25¼	5⅝	StdMotA .42	4	29	6¼	5½	5½—	⅝
3⅞	1⅝	StdPac Corp	3	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
23⅛	14	Std Prod 1	3	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
28¼	20⅝	Std Shrs .64t		14	20¾	20	20 —	1
24	13½	StThom .36a	4	13	14¾	14½	14½—	½
7	4¾	Stanly Avia	51	22	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Stardust Inc	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	8	StarSmk .60	5	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
15¼	6⅛	StarrtHo .20	4	25	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
10⅛	6¼	StateSL .30h	3	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
24¾	10⅝	Statham Ins	9	15	11⅛	11¼	11¼—	½
5⅞	3¼	Stelmet Inc	6	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	4⅞	Stelber Ind	6	59	5⅝	5	5⅛—	⅛
1½	¼	Stellar Ind		1	½	½	½	
31⅝	13¼	Stepn Ch .36	8	14	14¼	14	14 —	⅜
2¼	1	Sterl Electr	5	38	1	1	1	
5½	1⅝	Sterl Ext .10	6	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5½	3	SterlPre .28t	5	64	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
15⅝	7	Sterndent	6	21	7¾	7⅝	7¾—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Stevcokhlt	3	26	3⅛	2¾	3 —	¼
20⅛	13¾	StopShop .90	4	11	13¾	13¼	13¼—	¾
18⅞	4¼	STP Co .55e	4	55	4⅞	4½	4⅞—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Strutn Wells	16	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Summit Org	14	7	15-16	⅞	⅞—1-16	
8⅛	4⅝	SunCityl .25	6	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	¼
25	15½	Sun Elec .40	10	9	15¼	15	15 —	½
9¼	3⅝	Sunair .15e	4	5	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	¼
8⅝	4⅝	SupFdSv .20	5	20	5¼	4⅝	5¼+	⅜
3 5-16	2	Supercr .10e	5	10	2¼	2	2 —	¼
12⅛	2⅝	Sup Ind Intl	3	21	3⅝	3¼	3½+	⅛
17⅛	7½	Sup Surg Mf	6	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	¼
2⅝	13-16	Supronics	13	15	1	15-16	15-16+1-16	
9	2½	Susquhana		12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
12⅝	5⅛	Susqu pf.75k		15	5⅛	5	5⅛	
2⅝	¾	SutrMtg wt		1	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
8⅞	2⅝	Synalloy	4	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
128	46¼	Syntex .40	38	701	123⅞	118¼	123⅞	
32⅛	16	Sysco Cp .20	14	10	24	24	24 —	¼
8⅝	1⅝	System Eng		45	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
17½	11⅝	TastyB .92r	8	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	5	Techcl Oper	7	27	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
3	1	Techcl Tape	9	29	1⅛	1	1	
19¼	6½	Tchnicolor	5	38	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Technitrol	11	4	2⅝	2¼	2⅝—	⅛
30	19⅝	Tejon R .20a	19	15	20	19⅞	19⅞+	¼
5¾	¾	Telex Cp wt		27	2	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	1⅜	Tenna Corp		47	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		21	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng	2	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Tensor Cp	4	5	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
27¼	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	18	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
29⅝	11⅛	TesoroPl wt		48	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+	⅝
12⅝	3¼	Texaslnt Co	19	119	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
66¼	58	TxPL pf4.56		z25	61¼	61¼	61¼+	¼
7⅞	3½	Texstar	3	24	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
25¼	10⅝	Textron wt		14	11⅝	11¼	11½—	⅜
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	8	9	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	ThorMk .32t		6	4	4	4	
11⅝	6¾	Thrftmt .05a	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14⅛	1⅛	Tidwell .22p	8	21	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
7⅝	4¾	Tiffany .20	3	3	5	5	5 +	⅛
16⅞	7½	Timpte .20e	6	46	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
28⅝	21	TMCM 1.69e		34	20¾	19½	19½—	1½
25⅝	5	Tokhelm .35	9	49	5⅝	5	5	
11⅛	2⅝	Tolchin Inst	5	234	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
109	100	TolEd pf8.32		z100	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝+	¼
58	52	TolEd pf4.25		250	54	54	54	
24⅝	6⅝	ToppsG .20e	7	15	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
18¼	12¼	Torin Co .50	5	5	12	11⅛	11⅝—	⅜
10	6	TotalPet NA	7	99	6 3-16	5⅝	6⅛—3-16	
20⅛	13½	Total pf.70		3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
8	2⅝	TownCnl .20	4	13	3	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
8⅝	3¼	Tracor Inc	4	15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
10⅝	2⅝	TranLux .35	16	30	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
1⅞	11-16	Trnsair .01e		18	11-16	⅝	11-16—1-16	
9¼	3⅛	Treadw .23t	4	32	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
3⅛	2	TubosM .23e	6	11	2	2	2	
9¼	2⅛	Tuftco Corp	4	43	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
12½	4½	Turbodyne	20	3	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Turnr C 1.20	5	23	16⅞	16¾	16⅝—	¼
13¼	5⅝	TwinFalr In	4	38	5⅝	5¼	5⅞—	⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Tyco Labs	7	90	9⅛	8¼	8⅝—	⅜
		U - V						
2⅝	1⅝	UIP Cp .02e	6	21	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6⅞	UnFinl .74t	3	3	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
13¼	9¼	UGasLtd .64	10	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
27½	16¼	UnaTr 2.38e	7	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
7¼	2	Unam Tr wt		115	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
11	6⅝	UnAlrPr .40	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
4 3-16	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc	4	21	3	2⅞	2⅞—1-16	
2⅝	1	UnBrand wt		116	1⅛	1	1⅛—	⅛
18⅛	14¼	UnCosF .39t	8	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
12⅞	3	Un Dollar St	2	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
3	1⅝	Unit Foods	5	34	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	UnNat Corp		64	4	3½	3⅝—	⅜
1⅛	½	Un Nat wt n		12	9-16	9-16	9-16	
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		31	10	10	10	
19⅝	5	UnPDye .60	4	18	5¼	5	5	
32⅝	23¼	USBnT 2.37e	12	9	25¼	25	25¼—	¼
19¼	6¾	US Filt .10e	9	32	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	½
21⅝	14½	USLsR 1.78e	11	13	15½	15	15 —	¾
2⅝	1	USLsg R wt		6	1	1	1	
4⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	3	39	3	2⅞	3 —	⅛
14⅝	6½	US Reductn	4	13	10⅝	10	10⅝—	½
14⅛	8¼	US Rub .54a	7	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29½	13½	Unitek Corp	11	5	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅜
31	13⅝	Unity Buy S	10	3	15	15	15 —	¼
1 5	2⅝	UnivCig .05r	5	4	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅜
2⅞		Un Cont .04t	10	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Resrcs		29	5¼	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
13⅝	6¼	Univ Sav .26	4	2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
22⅝	10⅝	UrisBlds wt		1	12½	12½	12½—	⅞
8⅝	2⅝	URS Systms	5	16	3⅛	3	3	
13⅞	9⅝	Utah IdS .40	24	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
8⅞	4	UVInd wt		35	5	4⅝	4¾—	⅜
7¼	3	Val DOr Ind	5	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
20⅝	6¾	VallesSl .95t	8	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
6½	3⅝	Valley Mlal	12	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
25⅝	9½	Valmac .60	1	11	13⅝	13¼	13⅝—	½
6⅛	3⅛	Valspar .24	6	15	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
5½	2	ValueLin D		28	2⅛	2	2	
15⅝	5⅝	VanDorn .28	4	24	6¼	5⅝	5½—	1
5	2	Varo Inc	7	62	3	2⅝	2⅞—	¼
23	11⅝	Veecolns .24	6	22	11¾	11	11⅛—	⅞
3¼	1	Varlt Indust	4	2	1	1	1	
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	6	46	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
5½	1	Vertipil Inc	41	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
10¾	2½	Vesely Co	6	25	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2	Viatech Inc		3	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5⅛	1	Viewlex		32	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝—	⅛
14⅝	5½	Viking Genl	2	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	½
9⅛	2¼	Vikoa Inc		17	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
17¼	3¼	Vintage Ent	2	47	3¼	3	3 —	¼
8⅛	4⅝	VLN Corp	4	68	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	Voplex .48	3	10	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Vulc Cp .10	11	16	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝—	⅛
5⅝	4	Vulc Inc .30	6	21	3⅞	3½	3½—	½
		W - Y - Z						
8½	4¼	WabMag .10	8	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
17⅝	5⅞	Wacknht .28	6	25	6¼	5¼	5¼—	⅝
10⅛	8	WagnrEl .48	4	3	7¾	7⅛	7⅛—	½
10⅝	6	Wajnoco Oil	15	18	6 1-16	6	6 —1-16	
17¾	13½	WalcoN .40	6	3	14	13⅝	13⅝—	½
8½	3	Wards .10p	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14	2¾	WarC pfC.05		91	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
37	18	WasPslB .40	6	14	17½	17¼	17½—	½
16	12⅝	WashRl 1.20	12	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
9	4⅛	Walsco Inc	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
5⅝	3⅛	Welman Co	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Weld Tu Am	8	7	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
8	3⅞	Wellco .10e	3	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
23¼	8⅝	WestChP .72	10	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Westats Ptl		40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
2⅞	⅜	Westby Fsh		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8½	4	Westn Decal	22	13	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
20⅝	10½	Wstn Fl .10h	3	78	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝—	⅜
2⅝	⅝	Wstrn Orbls		24	⅞	¾	⅞	
5½	1⅛	WstPac I wt		37	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
15¼	4⅞	Westran Ind	19	14	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
16¼	6¼	Whitaker .34	4	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	¼
4⅞	2	Whitehal Cp	5	3	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
19⅝	15⅝	Whiting 1.20	8	7	15¼	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
2⅝	⅝	Whltakr wt		26	¾	15-16	11-16—1-16	
2½	1	Wichita Ind		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2¾	Willcx Gibb	4	19	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .24	4	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7¼	3⅝	WlshrO .05e	14	64	6⅝	6⅝	6½—	⅛
5⅝	3	WilsonBr .30	5	3	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
4⅛	2¼	Wilsn P .06p		73	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
10¾	6½	Winkimn .40	4	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
7⅞	2¼	Winston Mll	3	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅜
63	53⅞	Wls P pf4.50		z10	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞—	⅛
16	3	WolfHB .24	5	4	3⅝	3⅛	3¼—	¼
9⅝	5	Wolv Ind .32	4	5	5⅝	5	5	
22	7⅝	Wood In .72t	7	9	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
12⅝	8	Work Wr .60	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16⅝	4½	Wrather Cp		21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		48	1 1-16	15-16	15-16—	⅛
10⅛	1⅝	WTC Air .10	4	x35	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
40¼	13	WUI In .20e	7	7	15¼	15	15 —	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	5	29	3	2⅞	3	
29⅞	6¼	Wynn Intl	4	23	9	8⅝	8⅝—	½
14⅛	9⅛	WymBan .44	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
25	11⅛	Yates Ind	8	74	15⅝	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
5½	3½	Zero Mfg	7	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅛	3½	ZimHom .24	8	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

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THIRD QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FROM

Pennzoil Company

HOUSTON, TEXAS U.S.A.

Both earnings and revenues attained predicted objectives as *unaudited third-quarter operating results* reflected increased demands for all our products, especially domestic oil, natural gas, gas liquids and copper. Per-share earnings increased 33 percent over the comparable 1972 quarter. Results are shown below:

	1973 (Three months ended Sept. 30)	1972 (Three months ended Sept. 30)
Net Income to Common Stock	$17,390,000	$13,033,000
Earnings Per Share	$0.53	$0.40
Consolidated Revenues	$264,928,000	$216,774,000

For the nine months, earnings per common share increased 26 percent over 1972 results. Consolidated revenues and net income reached all-time highs.

	1973 (Nine months ended Sept. 30)	1972 (Nine months ended Sept. 30)
Net Income to Common Stock	$56,309,000	$44,340,000
Earnings Per Share	$1.71	$1.36
Consolidated Revenues	$764,446,000	$655,801,000

We continue to forecast an increase of 25 to 30 percent in earnings per share for the calendar year 1973. Though uncertainties cloud the picture more than usual, we expect our earnings trend to continue and to achieve an increase in the range of at least 30 percent for the 12 months ending September 30, 1974.

Copies of our 1972 Annual Report and more recent interim operating statements may be obtained by contacting:
Pennzoil Company
Public Relations Department
900 Southwest Tower
Houston, Texas 77002 U.S.A.

Interim reports of Pennzoil Company's two offshore affiliates, Pennzoil Offshore Gas Operators, Inc. (POGO) and Pennzoil Louisiana and Texas Offshore, Inc. (PLATO), are also available. POGO inaugurated financial reporting as an operating company in the quarter commencing July 1, 1973.

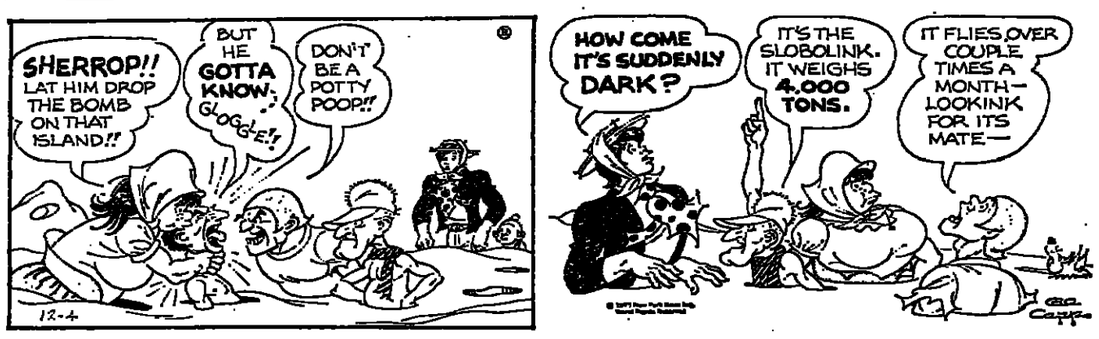
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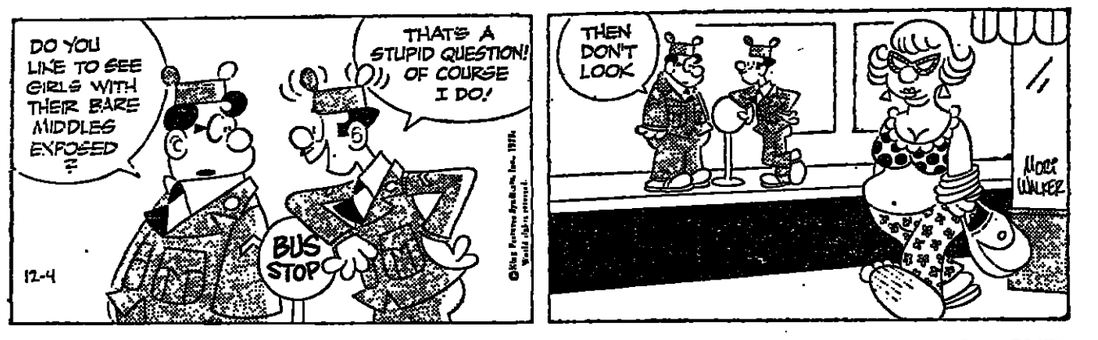
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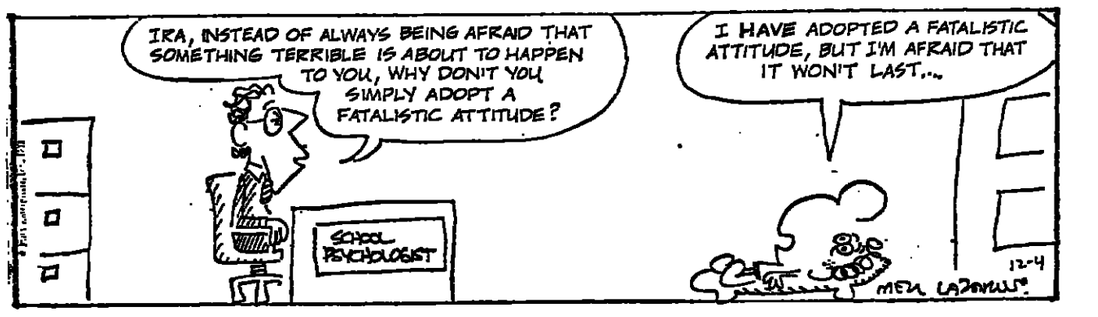
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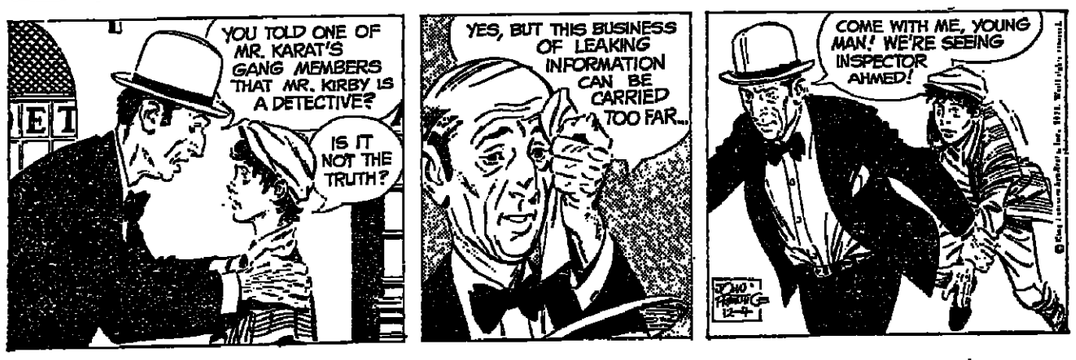
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Beginners have a tendency to lead unsupported aces and then look round for something else to do. They soon learn to save their aces in the hope of using them more effectively to capture the opponents' kings and queens. In defending no-trump, the ace should usually be preserved as an entry later in the play.

Nevertheless, there are cases in which the lead of the ace is right at no-trump. If partner's hand is known to be very weak, the ace-lead may give the opening leader a chance to choose the best line of defense after seeing the dummy.

A good example of this is the diagramed deal. West overcalled one club with one diamond, and North bid one spade. South rebid one no-trump, a better choice than two clubs, and North overbid by raising to game. However, the result would probably have been the same if he had been content to raise to two no-trump.

West made a fine decision by leading the diamond ace rather than a small diamond. A low lead would have allowed South to win cheaply and establish clubs, preserving his communications.

As it was, the appearance of the dummy made it clear that a diamond continuation was undesirable—South surely began with J x x x to justify his one no-trump bid. So at the second trick West made an excellent shift to the heart ten. South won with the king and led the club king. West took it with his ace and persevered with hearts, completing the ruin of South's communications.

South chose to continue clubs, throwing one diamond and two spades from the dummy. East won the fourth club and played a spade. South was able to escape for down one by cashing dummy's winners and playing a spade. South made the last trick with the diamond jack.

South could have succeeded in spite of this good defense if he had known the distribution. The winning play would have been to throw dummy's hearts on club winners and lead a spade. The idea would be to finesse and continue spades for an endplay, but if West put up a spade honor in an attempt to unblock South could allow him to win with decisive effect.

Note that the lead of the ace from ace-queen-ten against no-trump has a particular advantage: West can sometimes judge to continue with a queen if he can see or suspect that one opponent began with a doubleton jack.

NORTH
♠ A Q 7 4 2
♡ J 7 5 3
◇ K 8 4
♣ 3

WEST
♠ K J 5
♡ 10 2
◇ A Q 10 6 2
♣ A 9 2

EAST (D)
♠ 10 9 8
♡ Q 9 5 6 4
◇ 5
♣ 10 7 5 4

SOUTH
♠ 6 3
♡ A K
◇ J 9 7 3
♣ K Q J 8 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♣	1 ◇	1 ♠
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	U	K	E		S	T	A	R		P	S	A	L	M
A	N	I	L		H	I	L	O		L	A	L	I	A
N	I	N	E		A	N	S	U		A	M	E	N	S
T	O	G	G	E	R	Y		N	O	T	I	C	E	S
O	N	S	I	D	E		O	D	E	T	S			
			E	D	A		S	T	R	E	E	T	E	R
K	I	S	S	I	N	G	E	R			N	A	V	E
I	D	E		E	D	I	T	I	O	N		T	E	T
D	E	A	L			N	I	P	P	O	N	E	S	E
S	A	R	A	I	T	O	G	A		T	O	E		
			G	A	L	E	N		I	N	S	T	A	R
S	T	E	A	M	E	R		S	M	E	T	A	N	A
C	O	U	R	T		A	L	A	I		E	M	I	T
A	O	R	T	A		L	I	N	Z		G	E	S	T
B	L	O	O	M		E	D	G	E		G	R	E	Y

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DITIO

RATAO

FLANEL

LEARNY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: MURKY TYPED INFIRM GIBLET
Answer: *How little devils get together*—WITH "IMP-UNITY"

BOOKS

THE GIFT
By Pete Hamill. 83 pp. Random House. $4.95.

HEARTBREAK TANGO: A SERIAL
By Manuel Puig. Translated from the Spanish by Suzanne Jill Levine. 224 pp. Dutton. $6.95.

SYMBIOGRAPHY
By William Hjortsberg. 57 pp. Sumac Press. $3.00.

FIRST PERSONS
By Austin Wright. 288 pp. Harper & Row. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Small may be the literary pretensions of Pete Hamill's "The Gift" and small its physical dimensons (it's really more a short story than a novel); but except for its slightly flabby ending, its impact on our feelings is large. The time is Christmas, 1952; Eisenhower and the Korean war are in the atmosphere. A 17-year-old sailor named Pete Hamill goes on leave to his Brooklyn home, with a duffel bag full of youthful problems to unpack. Is his girlfriend still loyal despite her last, ambiguous letter to him? And what of his penurious Irish-immigrant parents, at whom he has never looked before through adult eyes: Do they love him? The answers are, predictably, no and yes; and though Mr. Hamill is better at conveying the searing pain of the girl's rejection than at celebrating the climactic wonder of the father's acceptance of his son into manhood, everywhere it is clear that Mr. Hamill knows Brooklyn, knows the pain of late adolescence, knows how to arrange details. So every word of his book is charged with honest feeling.

Manuel Puig's second novel, "Heartbreak Tango: A Serial", is also at heart a *tour de sentiment*. Put together out of letters, diary entries, newspaper clippings, conversations, prayers and other such fragments of literary artifice, it reconstructs the lives of several Argentine women, most of whom have in common the experience of having once passionately loved a handsome ne'er-do-well and doomed young man who died of tuberculosis at the age of 29. And certainly, the novel's most striking effect is the sense it conveys of growing old pathetically and bitterly as the romantic illusions of youth go aglimmering.

But "Heartbreak Tango" is considerably more than moving sentiment. For its contrasting states of mind are elaborated with the utmost subtlety and deftness. On the surface lies the world of romantic illusion and longing, which Mr. Puig pieces together with the aid of song lyrics, parodies of romance-magazine fiction and images from Hollywood films ("Betrayed by Rita Hayworth," the title of Mr. Puig's first novel, could just as well have been used for this one). And underneath, only gradually emerging as the puzzling relationships of the characters slowly become clear, lie the meaner truths of Argentine lower-class life—the boredom and hopelessness felt by the small-town women, the disappointments that await them if they make it to Buenos Aires.

So one reads "Heartbreak Tango" as more than a sentient recapitulation of growing old, disillusioned and reconciled.

William Hjortsberg's "Symbiography," another short story done up in hardcover, is more brainy than heartfelt. And it's somewhat slick brainwork at that, young fellow of 105, who lives the Utopian Age to come, supports himself handsomely with his best-selling dreams, decides to try his hand at direct-experience racket that's taking the public by storm, threatening the sales of dreams. So he implants a cerebral miniprobe in the skull of one of the nomads who roam outside Utopia and scavenge the wilderness left by the Industrial Age . . . and then plugs his own brain in. Needless to say, the result is disastrous; it imparts a ham-fisted mess. But Mr. Hjortsberg—whose previously published novels "Alp" and "Gray Matters"—continues to show a talent for technological inventiveness and gleaming metallic prose. So "Symbiography" (symbol-biography, symbiosis-biography) is worth reading.

Finally, Austin Wright's "First Persons" is a tour de force of cerebration, but a philosophical novel that brings on no headaches. At least I didn't bother to think too hard about the strange story of Ralph Hatho Burr, a gentle professor of romantic literature who one day discovers he has become the protagonist of a novel about an inexplicable murder.

Of course, I'll admit that "First Persons" is a complex narrative experiment, with its point-of-view shifting nervously between the storyteller's "he" and the protagonist's "I". I'll admit that there are echoes everywhere of Henry James, Dostoevski, Kafka, Susan Sontag and the French *roman nouveau*. (Ralph Burr isn't a professor of Romantic literature for nothing.) I'll admit the book is a maddening physical puzzle as bewildering as King Minos's labyrinth, and a psychological puzzle that fits the Oedipus legend inside out. It's experimental, in short, and vulnerable to the complaint made by one of its characters, "I've been reading this goddamn French novel . . . and you can't tell what is real and what is imagined or in fact you can't tell whether there is any difference between the real and the imaginary in the novel at all."

Still, I found myself racing through "First Persons," hampered by its extraordinary mood, but eager to find out how it turned out. As Burr himself remarks, "A novel may show some view that is neither realistic nor wishful nor dreadful but simply wondrous and strange, a view of things that are different from what we think of as the world, different in some particulars or broadly, as if to show us what life is like by comparison with something unlike."

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

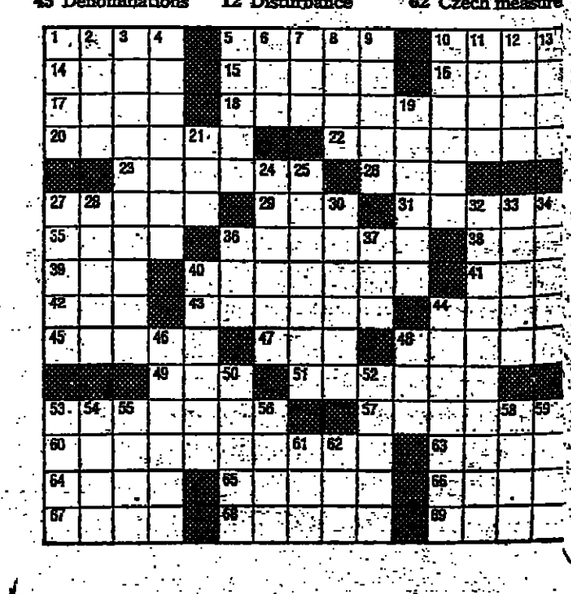
CROSSWORD — By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Finger noise
5 Nicaraguan natives
10 Roman god
14 East Indian palm
15 Alpha and ——
16 Lily Pons specialty
17 German numeral
18 U. S. author, with 57 Across
20 U. S. notable, with 18 Across
22 Part of an electric conductor
23 Wagnerian opera
26 Numerical prefix
27 Ingredient of little girls
29 Soul, in Paris
31 Girl
35 Walrus feature
36 African antelope
38 Violinist Bull
39 Scrap of food
40 Diplomat's place
41 Numeral
42 Greek letter
43 Coward's "Blithe ——"
44 Luminary
45 Denominations
47 Ocean: Abbr.
48 Garden flower
49 Spaniard's thirst
51 Resident of Aleppo
53 Mystery-story poison
57 Current writer, with 68 Across
60 Wife
63 German river
64 Grassy places
65 Ataturk
66 American ostrich
67 Hamburg's river
68 See 57 Across
69 Norms: Abbr.

DOWN

1 Difficulty
2 French resort
3 Inclined to quote maxims
4 U. S. patriot, with 34 Down
5 Stubble field
6 Doctors' org.
7 French possessive
8 Turkish title
9 Irish V.I.P., with 4 Down
10 Pitcher Sal
11 Showy
12 Disturbance
13 Logical
19 Trondheim's land
21 Word with whi
24 African republi
25 Discloses
27 Bus pickup places
28 Winning horse' take
30 Without effort
32 Napoleon's words to Josephine
33 Unsullied
34 U. S. economist with 20 Across
36 Mischievous on
37 Tank carrier: Abbr.
40 Early ascetic
44 Pitcher Tom an family
46 Dangerous fly
48 Moslem saint
50 Daggers
52 Garand, for on
53 "—— was I ere . . ."
54 Dance
55 Take a —— at
56 Huntley
58 Require
59 Foie ——
61 I love: Lat.
62 Czech measure



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

NFL Cowboys Show Poise

Dallas Experience Beats Broncos, 22-10

By Dave Anderson

DENVER, Dec. 3 (NYT).—In a ...tical game for each team's ...tional Football League playoff ...hances, experience was the dif...rence yesterday as the Dallas ...owboys stopped the Denver ...oncos, 22-10.

The Cowboys, who have been ... the playoffs for the last seven ...asons kept their poise. The ...oncos, never close to the play... is before, lost theirs.

Roger Staubach, the Cowboys' ...arterback, found Jean Fugett, ...ight end, for touchdown passes ...27 and 5 yards. Tont Fritsch ...ded field goals of 21 and 18 ...rds. Benny Barnes, a member ... the Cowboys' punt-rush, tackled ...lly Van Heusen in the end zone ...r a safety.

...n contrast, the Broncos, who ...ver moved within field-goal ...nge in the first half, didn't ...re their touchdown until 91 ...conds remained. Charley John...n, continually pressured by the ...owboys' pass-rush into complet...only 13 of 27 for 175 yards, ...laborated with Riley Odoms, ...right end, on a 17-yard play. The Cowboys now go against ...e Washington Redskins next ...nday in Dallas, with the oppor...nity to take over first place in ...e Eastern Division of the Na...nal Conference if they win by ...re than 7 points. The points ...e a factor in the NFL's tie-...aking procedures. The Cow...ys lost in Washington, 14-7, ...rlier this season.

But the Cowboys might not ...ve the anchor of their defensive ...e, Bob Lilly, the 260-pound ...ckle. Lilly's availability was ...nounced as "touch and go" by ...m Landry, the Cowboy coach. ...lly suffered a bruised thigh ...en tackled at the Broncos' ...ard line after he had recovered ...Denver fumble.

...n second down, Staubach ...ited a pass to Fugett for the ...oboys' opening touchdown. But ...ther factor in that score ...urred before the fumble. On ...ld-goal return from the goal... Charley Greer's run-back to ...Broncos' 43 was nullified by ...pping penalty against Mike ...one, a second-year linebacker. ...ter that, the Bronco mistakes ...tiplied. Johnson fumbled, post...ng a Cowboy field-goal at...t from the 30 that missed,



United Press International.

OVER THE TOP—Patriots' quarterback Jim Plunkett dives over teammates and opposition for a touchdown during game against San Diego. New England won, 30-14.

but the Cowboys got a first down when the Broncos had 12 men on the field. Afforded another opportunity, Fritsch succeeded on the 18-yard field goal that put the Cowboys in command, 10-0, at halftime.

"I guess we were due for a bundle of mistakes," said John Ralston, the Broncos' coach. "We'd played pretty well for seven weeks."

The Broncos, unbeaten during those seven weeks with five victories and two ties, dropped into a second-place tie with the Kansas City Chiefs, each one-half game behind the Oakland Raiders, in the Western Division of the American Conference. The Chiefs play in Oakland on Saturday.

Browns 20, Chiefs 20

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Cleveland stormed back for two touchdowns in the final six minutes yesterday on Greg Pruitt's 65-yard run and Mike Phipps's 51-yard pass to Milt Morin, giving the Browns a 20-20 tie with the Kansas City Chiefs.

Don Cockroft's conversion after Morin's touchdown came with 2:40 remaining. The Chiefs, who had a chance to climb into a tie for the AFC's Western Division lead with a victory, seemingly had won this bruising battle when Ed Podolak went over from the two-yard line with 6:43 left. Jan Stenerud's kick gave the Chiefs a 20-6 lead.

Until Podolak scored, the Chiefs had nursed a slim lead they gained on Mike Livingston's 11-yard touchdown pass to Elmo Wright in the first quarter and field goals of 15 and 13 yards by Stenerud.

However, Pruitt came back shortly thereafter, broke through the Chief defense and legged it 65 yards to the goal.

Until Pruitt's dazzling run, the Browns, who trail first-place Pittsburgh by a half game in the AFC Central, had to be content with field goals of 44 and 28 yards by Cockroft.

49ers 38, Eagles 28

At San Francisco, Steve Spurrier, who spent Saturday in traction because of back spasms, ran for two touchdowns and passed for a third while directing a near-flawless attack as the 49ers defeated Philadelphia, 38-28.

Spurrier, starting his first game since Oct. 28, scored on two one-yard runs and passed 28 to Gene Washington for a third touchdown as San Francisco improved its record to 5-7-0. The Eagles, six-point underdogs, now are 4-7-1.

Windlan Hall ran 66 yards with a recovered fumble in the third minute of the game to set the tempo as the 49ers capitalized on numerous Philadelphia mistakes for a 28-0 halftime lead.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
East						
...mi	10	1	0	.909	276	101
...lo	7	5	0	.583	188	203
...England	5	7	0	.417	232	245
...Jets	4	8	0	.333	203	249
...more	2	10	0	.167	192	325
Central						
...ngh ...	8	3	0	.727	261	159
...land ...	8	4	0	.667	225	190
...land ...	7	5	0	.583	200	191
...ton	1	11	0	.083	168	387
West						
...and	7	4	1	.625	224	151
...w	6	4	2	.583	223	247
...as City..	6	4	2	.583	191	149
...Diego	2	8	1	.208	154	311

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
East						
...ington...	9	3	0	.750	280	151
...s	8	4	0	.667	225	193
...delphia .	4	7	1	.375	266	332
...Louis ...	3	8	1	.292	251	325
...Giants...	2	9	1	.208	215	291
Central						
...nnesota .	10	2	0	.833	294	154
...t	5	6	1	.458	224	204
...n Bay ...	4	6	2	.417	174	228
...go	3	9	0	.354	188	275
West						
...s Angeles	10	2	0	.833	318	155
...ta	8	4	0	.667	294	182
...Francisco	5	7	0	.471	288	276
...Orleans..	4	8	0	.333	137	288

...Clinched division title.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

...Y. Jets 20, Baltimore 17.
...eveland 20, Kansas City 20.
...kland 17, Houston 6.
...w England 30, San Diego 14.
...troit 20, St. Louis 16.
...s Angeles 26, Chicago 0.
...en Bay 30, New Orleans 10.
...shington 27, N.Y. Giants 24.
...Francisco 38, Philadelphia 28.
...ffalo 17, Atlanta 6.
...las 22, Denver 10.
...cinnati 37, Minnesota 8.

...el Crisis Cancels ...nte Carlo Rally

...ONTE CARLO, Dec. 3 (UPI). ...ganizers have canceled the ...ary Monte Carlo Automobile ...y because of oil consumption ...strictions in Europe.

...e organizing committee had ...hoice after French Premier ...e Messmer announced Fri...night that all car races will ...anned temporarily on French ...tory during the oil emer...y.

...6-Day Game ...nds in Prayer

...ASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 3 ...).—When religious services ...ed the Aquinas College ...n to halt its intra-squad ...tball game after six ..., the North Division was ...ing the South Division, ...18 to 17,410.

...be college claimed a rec... for the world's longest ...tball marathon—152 ...rs.

...oach Jerry Harper said ...previous record was 150 ...rs, set two weeks ago by ...vson College in Montreal. ...per said his squad kept ... full teams on the court ...ll times as the rest of the ...yers slept, rested and ate. ...ceeds were to help pay ...ir way to a basketball tour...ment in the United States. ...We could have kept going," ...per said. "But we had a ...s scheduled this evening ... we needed the gym for



Helping Hand

Milwaukee's Oscar Robertson, right, finds the arm of Bob McAdoo of the Buffalo Braves interrupting his dribble during a Braves-Bucks contest. McAdoo was charged with a foul. The Bucks won, 115-110.

Associated Press.

Baseball Meeting Is Faced With Crisis Agenda

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Professional baseball opens one of its stormiest business meetings in years this week in Houston, with an agenda that includes the energy crisis, the future of the designated hitter, the future of the San Diego Padres and the flap over who will manage the New York Yankees, Detroit Tigers and Oakland A's.

While these problems are being pursued up front, the winter market in trading talent will be held behind the scenes. It will be a bull market, most sides predicted as they headed for Texas, perhaps even busier than the one in Honolulu last year when 21 of the 24 teams in the major leagues made 20 trades involving 69 players.

The only issue absent from the agenda will be the reserve clause and other basic disputes with the 600 players, an issue that embroiled last year's convention and that eventually delayed the start of spring training. It was settled with a three-year contract between the club-owners and their players, but an urgent new list of problems has developed in recent weeks to take its place.

The convention opens with the draft of former big-league players now "unprotected" on minor-league rosters. The grab-bag includes Denny McLain, Juan Pizarro, Ted Uhlaender, Phil Hennigan, Tom Phoebus, John Strohmayer and Jim Gosger—a journeyman who played centerfield for the Mets part of last summer during their crush of injuries.

They can be claimed for $25,000 apiece under the draft rules. But last year, only six players were picked in the open market, the smallest number in history. Instead, the teams preferred to trade for current big-leaguers, and they are expected to show a similar preference this week.

Among the players being offered are Joe Torre of the St. Louis Cardinals, Larry Bowa of the Philadelphia Phillies, Ralph Garr of the Atlanta Braves, George Stone of the Mets, Paul Blair of the Baltimore Orioles and Jim Wynn of the Houston Astros.

Before the week is over, though, some players may even be traded for managers to settle the hottest issue before the sessions: the dispute between the Yankees and Tigers over Ralph Houk and the dispute between Charles O. Finley and everybody else over Dick Williams.

The problem arose on the last day of the season, Oct. 1, when Houk resigned as manager of the Yankees with two years left on his contract. Three weeks later, on the last day of the World Series, Williams resigned as manager of the Oakland A's with one year left on his contract. Houk, meanwhile, became manager of the Tigers and most people assumed that Williams would succeed him with the Yankees—until Finley demanded something in return, like a frontline player or two.

The hot potato then was tossed to Joe Cronin, president of the American League, by the Yankees—who decided belatedly that they should get something in return for Houk.

Without Managers

Both the Yankees and A's now will arrive in Houston without managers, putting them at a disadvantage in making trades. They may even leave Houston without managers, too, unless Cronin can negotiate a settlement. He has decided not to test Finley's legal legions for now and will try to mediate the arguments in a series of caucuses on Wednesday.

The National League, watching this struggle from the sidelines, will have one of its own to contend with: who owns the San Diego team and where will it play in 1974? Again, lawsuits (and how to avoid them) play a leading role.

As for the future of the designated hitter, there was no doubt that the American League would continue him as its "10th man," the extra hand who bats for the pitcher. The league, though, will resume its fight to force the Nationals to adopt the experiment; and, in any event, to allow the 10th man to go to bat in American League parks even during the All-Star Game and World Series.

Italian Wins Slalom

CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN, Wash., Dec. 3 (AP).—Renzo Zandegiacomo, an Italian making his professional debut, scored a surprising victory in the Mustang II Cup giant slalom as the ski racing season began.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	17	4	.810	—
New York	13	12	.520	6
Buffalo	10	15	.400	9
Philadelphia	9	15	.375	9 1/2
Central Division				
Capital	12	8	.571	—
Atlanta	13	11	.542	1/2
Houston	9	16	.360	5
Cleveland	9	18	.333	6
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	21	4	.840	—
Chicago	13	7	.720	3
Detroit	14	11	.560	7
KC-Omaha	6	21	.222	16
Pacific Division				
Golden State	14	7	.667	—
Los Angeles	16	9	.640	—
Portland	11	13	.458	4 1/2
Seattle	9	20	.310	9
Phoenix	7	17	.292	8 1/2

Sunday's Games

Houston 130, Cleveland 104 (Tomjanovich, Murphy 31; Foster 18, Carr 16).
Detroit 114, Los Angeles 108 (Bing 27, Lanier 36; Goodrich 29, Riley 19).
Capital 88, Seattle 86 (Hayes 36, Chenier 16; Watts 24, B. Stallworth 17).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Toronto 5, Houston 2 (Martin 2, Kirk, Leduc, Carleton; Hoekstra, Popiel).
Cleveland 3, Edmonton 0 (Wiste 2, Jarrett).
Winnipeg 8, Quebec 3 (Huck 3, Gratton 2; Dufour, Gaudette, Lacombe).
New England 4, Chicago 3 (Williams, Pleau, Webster 2; Rochon, Mavety, Liddington).

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

N.Y. Rangers 6, Toronto 4 (Hadfield 2, Gilbert 2, Stemkowski, Vickers; Henderson 2, Ellis, Ullman).
Boston 5, N.Y. Islanders 3 (O'Donnell, Orr, Marcotte, Esposito, Hodge; Nystrom, Harris, J. Potvin).
Montreal 3, Atlanta 1 (P. Mahovlich, Lemaire, Lefley; McCreary).
Buffalo 6, Detroit 1 (Lorentz 2, Carriere, Luce, Robert, Meehan; Libett).
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1 (Hull, White; Apps).
Philadelphia 5, California 1 (MacLeish, Schultz, Lonsberry, Flett, Nolet; McKechnie).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

New York 121, Carolina 103 (Erving 32, Kenon 30, Paults 20; Cunningham 32, Caldwell 28).
San Diego 105, Utah 100 (Williams 28, Johnson 17; Wish 26, Beaty 23).
Indiana 90, San Antonio 79 (Daniels 21, Brown 18; Jones 17, Hamilton 14).

Rod Laver Found Fresh Challenge in Davis Cup

By Neil Amdur

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3 (NYT).—How can a 35-year-old tennis millionaire, who has won it all and done it all in the sport, find a fresh challenge for his competitive career?

"He has to find a new toy," Michael Davies, the executive director of World Championship Tennis, observed yesterday. "And Rodney found a new toy—the Davis Cup."

Rodney, of course, is Rod Laver, the red-haired left-hander who lives in California but has a birth certificate that entitles him to play tennis for Australia.

For the last 11 years, after he left the amateur ranks and became a professional, Laver's name was missing from the Australian Davis Cup lineup. But this season, freed of pro contracts and finally eligible, "The Rocket" rejoined John Newcombe and Ken Rosewall and regained the cup for Australia with a rout of the United States.

"I wanted to play in the cup again because I felt it belonged in Australia all along," said Laver, who restored his commercial marketability with the return to the form that had been missing for most of this season. "It's nothing against Spain, Germany and Romania, mind you, but the Americans didn't really have that much to beat when all of us couldn't play."

Perfect Record

The 29-year-old Newcombe preserved Australia's perfect record in the three-day series and padded his personal payroll by $10,000 with a 6-2, 6-1, 6-3 triumph over Tom Gorman in yesterday's fourth match.

The $10,000 was the result of moving ahead of Tom Okker into second place in the final standings of the Commercial Union Grand Prix, which begins its master's playoff this week in Boston.

Laver completed the Aussie sweep with a 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2 victory over Stan Smith, the top-ranking American. It was the worst U.S. setback in a Davis Cup final since a 5-0 blitz by Australia in 1956.

The defeat was more than an artistic disaster for the United States, which had owned the cup since 1968. At a time when tennis is enjoying record popularity, the presentation at Public Hall hardly measured up to what should have been the showcase attraction of the season.

The U.S. Lawn Tennis Association realized about $150,000 from television revenue, patrons and sponsor donations and gate receipts, which assured a financially successful promotion. But the crowds—no more than 4,000 each day—were smaller than some Wightman Cup matches have drawn here, and the somber, dark mood seemed more reminiscent of an inglorious past than a proud present.

Praise From Ralston

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3 (AP).—"The Australians simply played too well for us—they were on every ball," Dennis Ralston, captain of the U.S. Davies Cup team, said as the 73-year-old tennis trophy was presented to Australia.

"I have never seen Laver and Newcombe play better, and I have played them a few times myself," the former U.S. cup player said. "I'm glad I wasn't out there myself."

Neale Fraser, the Australian captain, said, "Dennis and I both know how tight it was in the first day, and what might have happened if one of the matches had gone the other way." The reference was to singles victories Friday by Newcombe and Laver, who required six hours and 32 minutes in scoring five-set victories over Stan Smith and Tom Gorman, respectively.



Rod Laver backhands a return to American Stan Smith.

The Scoreboard

GYMNASTICS — At Tokyo, Russian gymnast Elvira Saadi won all four women's titles in a two-day international gymnastic meeting. She shared the title of parallel bars with fellow Russian Nely Kim and also tied with Inge Hanke of East Germany in the horse vault.

At Johannesburg, gymnasts from West Germany and the United States dominated the competition for the South African Gymnastic Cup. Overall winner of the men's event was Eberhardt Gienger of West Germany with 55.85 points. Second was Mauno Nissnen of Finland with 55.05 and third Jim Stephenson of the United States with 53.85. Overall women's winner was Roxanne Pierce of the United States, 37.60 points; second was Angela Mayer of West Germany, 36.80 points; third Susan Serfontein of South Africa, 35.45.

Memphis State Coach Sees NCAA Berth Again

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 3 (UPI).—Those who are kissing off Memphis State, clubbed 87-66 by UCLA's Walton gang in last year's NCAA basketball championship, had better talk to Gene Bartow.

"You get greedy when you get there once," he blinks from behind horn-rimmed glasses. "I think we have a good chance of returning to the NCAA tournament this season."

Bartow is the first to admit that three familiar faces—Larry Finch, Ronnie Robinson and Larry Kenon—will be missed this season.

"But we think it will be the quickest basketball team we've had since I've been here," Bartow said of his Tigers, ranked 15th in the United Press International board of coaches' preseason ballot.

"The key is whether we will be a good shooting team. We are young. But if we can wait for the shots and get better as we go along," Bartow said, "we're going to be good."

Bartow, 43, is starting his fourth year at Memphis State and, in that brief span, he has led the Tigers to 63 victories and 21 losses. The city's Mid-South Coliseum is jammed to capacity with 11,000-plus at every home game.

Memphis State will start two of the tallest, and quickest, guards in the country with sophomores Bill Cook (6-5) and Clarence Jones (6-6). In fact, Bartow will go with a three-guard offense, including freshman playmaker Dexter Reed (6-3) of Little Rock, Ark. The two other starters are seniors Billy Buford (6-7) and West Westfall (6-9).

Pleasant Change

"Dexter has been a very pleasant surprise," Bartow said, "although we knew pretty much what he could do when we recruited him."

Memphis State can call on a load of talent from the bench, including senior sparkplug guard Bill Laurie (5-10) and sophomore forward Ed Wilson (6-7).

The biggest problem for the Tigers will be the loss of graduated guard Finch, the floor leader for three years. Also missed will be center Robinson and forward Kenon, who had a delicate and accurate shooting touch. All have gone to the pros.

"Yes, we will miss them," Bartow said. "But we will be good."

The Tigers have dropped out of the tough Missouri Valley Conference in order to beef up their football schedule. But there are a number of conference teams on the schedule this year and Bartow thinks the record at season's end will call for an at-large NCAA berth.

"If we shoot well, we'll be there come selection time," he said.



Gene Bartow directs Memphis players from the bench.

Jackie Stewart Is Top Choice In Poll for 1973 Sportsman

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 (UPI).—European sports editors have chosen Scottish racing driver Jackie Stewart and East German swimmer Kornelia Ender in the UPI Sportsman and Sportswoman of the Year poll.

Stewart, who retired this year after winning the World Drivers' Championship for the third time, narrowly edged American Dwight Stones, holder of the world high-jump record at 7 feet 5 1/2 inches, by 179 votes to 177 in the annual poll.

Miss Ender, the 15-year-old world champion and world record-holder in the 100-meter freestyle and butterfly and the 4-x-100-meter team medley relay, also narrowly defeated fellow East German Renate Stecher, the 100 and 200-meter sprint world record-holder, 196 votes to 191.

"I am very proud to have won against such international competition from every avenue of sport," said Stewart, who lives above Lake Geneva in Switzerland. "Motor racing is perhaps not as fully covered by the mass media as other sports and, therefore, it is even more satisfying."

Stewart won the world title in 1969, 1971 and 1973 and set a record 27 victories in Formula One grand prix races during his career.

SPORTSMAN POLL

1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland, 179 votes.
2. Dwight Stones, United States, 177.
3. Eddy Merckx, Belgium, 137.
4. Stephen Holland, Australia, 104.
5. Ben Jipcho, Kenya, 100.
6. Georges Foreman, United States, 97.
7. Rick Demont, United States, 88.
8. Johan Cruyff, Holland, 81.
9. Roland Matthes, East Germany, 76.
10. Ilie Nastase, Romania, 51.

SPORTSWOMAN POLL

1. Kornelia Ender, East Germany, 196.
2. Renate Stecher, East Germany, 191.
3. Ludmilla Turischeva, Soviet Union, 167.
4. Faina Melnik, Soviet Union, 122.
5. Billie-Jean King, United States, 106.
6. Burgline Pollack, East Germany, 59.
7. Nadiezha Chizhova, Soviet Union, 51.
8. Novella Calligaris, Italy, 48.
9. Ann Moore, Britain, 37.

British Horse Owners, Future of Blood Stock Troubled

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—British horse racing is a gold mine for bookmakers and the government, but behind the flood of money they skim off the surface of the sport, its basic finances are in a perilous state.

The government's tax on betting is expected to reach £100 million next year, and the biggest slice comes from betting on horses. It is impossible to ascertain just how much bookmakers earn from the sport, but judging by the profits of the bigger firms whose accounts are published, the total must be astronomical.

In contrast, the levy on bookmakers which provides money for a large range of benefits for the sport—increases in prize money, the improvement of racecourse amenities, equine research and other targets—is currently running at only £5 million.

The sport is starved of money and, as a result, few owners can hope to break even, many trainers find it difficult to make a reasonable living without seeking to add to their incomes by betting, and stable employees are poorly paid.

The end of the 1973 flat racing season brought a renewed outcry from the Racehorse Owners' Association, representing 3,000 persons who together own 78 percent of Britain's racehorse population of about 12,000 animals.

Never slow to note its members' point of view, the association complained that the introduction of value-added taxes in April had increased the annual deficit between owners' expenses and the total prize money they could win from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000.

One could take the view that, since nobody is forced to own and run racehorses, those who choose to do so have no right to expect a subsidy. But the troubles caused by inadequate prize money run deeper than that.

Year after year, the best of Britain's bloodstock is being bought for export by buyers from the United States, Japan and France, where the rewards of ownership are far greater than in Britain. Overseas buyers also enjoy tax advantages denied to the British, whose inability to compete means that the capital resources of British bloodstock are steadily being drained abroad.

There is a limit to the number of high-class stallions, brood mares and other stock that can be exported without affecting future breeding. The increasing successes of American-bred horses on the British turf in recent years suggest that the drain is beginning to be felt.

Amenities Improved

Without a fair return for owners, the situation for stable employees and trainers is unlikely to improve.

The levy board has done much to improve amenities at many of Britain's 63 racecourses—but the scarcity of money is such that a great deal is yet to be done to bring some of them up to reasonable standards. The biggest monument to the board's efforts is a £2,500,000 grandstand opened recently at the Sandown Park Course near London. It is a magnificent addition to racing amenities, but inevitably it accentuates the inadequacies at more modest courses.

The wide spread of racing in Britain, with only a modest number of days' racing during the year at any one course, is expensive. But this variety is what gives British racing its own special flavor, and to reduce the number of racecourses might involve reducing the number of races, which might in turn bring a reduction in betting.

Some of Britain's racecourses are privately owned and are in danger of being lost to racing. With racing bringing a low return on capital value, pressure to sell courses for development obviously can build up.

Aintree Race Course, traditional home of the Grand National Steeplechase, is in the process of being sold, and the Grand National may be wiped off the racing calendar in a few years after a history of well over a century.

Obviously, British racing needs a big transfusion of money for the sake of owners, employees, the viability of racecourses and the continuance of the high prestige of British bloodstock. There seems only one source from which the money can be drawn in the necessary volume—the betting tax.

If the government, which taxes horserace betting at up to 6 1/4 percent, would devote a small fraction of the proceeds to underpinning the finances of the sport, racing might be aided.

Art Buchwald

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Keep this position for 5 1/2 minutes, which should erase 18 minutes of tape.

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If for any reason your Mark VI fails to erase accidentally your key conversations, you may return it to company headquarters at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, where it will be fixed absolutely free. The life of this warranty is for three more years or impeachment, whichever comes first.

Prehistoric Tool Kit

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Diggings in Kenya have uncovered a "tool kit" used by humans about 2.5 million years ago, a University of California anthropologist said Saturday. Glynn Isaac described the specimens as "simple stone implements which took about five or six blows to produce." The anthropologist said the "kit" of chipped volcanic rock was evidence that the early tools helped man form new behavior patterns and adapt to his environment.

The good man, totally undocumented by historical records, was reportedly born in Asia Minor and a usually reliable source says that it is 'highly probable' that he was bishop in Myra in the 4th century.

The Real Sinter-Klaas

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—St. Nicholas of Myra has a busy schedule this month. On Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, he is fretfully awaited in the Netherlands. At the break of dawn on Dec. 6 he is eagerly expected in the Belgian provinces by all children who have been good, or at least reasonably good, in the past year. Department store statistics tend to indicate that St. Nicholas is a man of means and that most of those kids must have been at least reasonably good.

Christmas Eve and Christmas Day he has appointments all over the world, traveling under pseudonyms such as Santa Claus, Père Noël and Julemanden. In between he shows up at office parties and other pre-Christmas celebrations.

The good man, totally undocumented by historical records, was reportedly born in Asia Minor and a usually reliable source such as the Encyclopaedia Britannica considers it "highly probable" that he was bishop in Myra in the 4th century. He is said to have attended the Council of Nicaea in 325, helping to lay a cornerstone for women's liberation by subscribing to the proposition that women have souls.

He miraculously saved numerous men and children from death and, non-miraculously but benevolently, three virtuous maidens from a fate worse than death. The three maidens, daughters of an impoverished nobleman, were faced with incarceration in a house of questionable repute when the bishop came around throwing three purses with gold to the desperate father. He once caused a terrible tempest to abate, saving the lives of a number of distressed navigators.

Nicholas may have been a legend in his own time but legends snowballed after his death (on Dec. 6, probably in 345 or 352) and his subsequent canonization. He was rapidly adopted as patron saint by children, sailors and virtuous maidens. Those three purses of gold caught the attention of early pawnshop owners, hence the three golden balls that symbolize a pawnbroker. Some theologians tend to extend his patronage to thieves—he once talked three such into returning the swag—and to the less-than-virtuous ladies who may be encountered on certain streets and in certain houses.

Churches and chapels have been dedicated to him all over the world: There were at one time 25 St. Nicholases in Constantinople, 45 in Rome and no less than 40 in Iceland. The first church built in half-heathen Stockholm was named St. Nicholas.

The bones of the saint were eventually removed to Bari in Apulia and deposited in St. Stephen's Church. That day, May 9, 1087, no fewer than 30 persons suffering from "distemper" were miraculously cured. The men and women of Bari haven't forgotten that day to this day.

The corporal remains of St. Nicholas may rest in Italy but his spirit is alive and kicking in the Low Countries—the seven provinces of the present-day Netherlands, the nine provinces of Belgium and a few departments in northernmost France—since the time of the departure of the Roman legions. There are lots of children, seafaring men and virtuous maidens in this end of the world as well as thieves, prostitutes and pawnshop operators.

But it's the children who need him most of all. Dec. 5 and 6 wouldn't be what they are if Sinter-Klaas didn't drop around with toys and candy and the things that make life worth living. Late November and early *December would be* dead and dull but for all the St. Nicholas goodies. The saint is eaten in effigy (chocolate and marzipan) while waiting.

The spirit of Sinter-Klaas reportedly stowed away out of Antwerp or Amsterdam in the 1600s when the Low Country men had colonial ambitions. He picked up a red fur-lined suit in New Amsterdam and a team of reindeer. The legends didn't merely mushroom, they exploded into a mess of completely untenable tales: The reindeer, *Rangifer tarantus*, is a native of northernmost Europe and far from the New World.

On top of that, Sinter-Klaas became Santa Claus in America, and supposedly lives at the North Pole. Belgian and Dutch kids know that it isn't so—Sinter-Klaas is domiciled somewhere in one of their provinces though he appears to have an unlisted phone number.

The reindeer business seems perfectly absurd from a Belgo-Dutch horizon, especially that latest legend about the red-nosed reindeer. Sinter-Klaas rides a white horse. If in a hurry he may stable the horse and fly away by means of his magic episcopal tabard, which makes him completely independent of reindeer and reservations.



Inbel.

Sinter-Klaas in Belgium.

In the mid-1800s, Sinter-Klaas started to extend his activities to countries way beyond his Belgo-Dutch-American domains. He began to associate with all kinds of odd animals, including a Swedish billy goat which may be an incarnation of a fairly benevolent devil and a Germanic rabbit of uncertain ancestry. He kept his fancy red *made-in-New-Amsterdam suit for his* midwinter rounds in his new territories.

In the Low Countries Sinter-Klaas dresses in full clerical glory, from mitre to mantel.

"He can dress any way he wants when he is on the road," commented a Belgian child, "but when he is home we expect him to dress properly."

PEOPLE: *Experience for Sale At Auction in Seattle*

An overnight 13-mile hike with **Robert L. Wood**, author of "Across the Olympic Mountains," was sold for $250. Someone paid $125 for the privilege of raising a baby python for the Seattle Zoo. One of the cheaper items was a day of bicycling with Washington State Attorney General **Slade Gorton** ($25). The most expensive was a week in a house in Mexico, complete with cook, maid and gardener ($1,200). It was all part of an auction of experiences held for a nonprofit nature magazine in Seattle. "I think we raised $18,000-$20,000," said **Sid Rice**, director of Corporate Services for Pacific Search (a publication about the U.S. Northwest's wonders). About 500 experiences were sold, including a day skiing with former champion ice skater **Peter Kennedy**; a clam cram course by shellfish authority **Paul Heikkila**; and a day in the mountains building an igloo with architect **Louis B. Anderson**.

* * *



UI

Chris Evert

... *Jimmy Conn*

ENGAGED: U.S. tennis stars **Chris Evert**, 18, and **Jimmy Connors**, 21. Miss Evert wore a large diamond ring given her by Connors when the pair played a mixed doubles exhibition in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Saturday against Miss Evert's sister, **Jean** and **Sandy Mayer**. The wedding is planned for next fall.

* * *

According to the Australian Express, a paper for Australians abroad, tribesmen in the *Minj* area of New Guinea have offered to eat human flesh as a tourist attraction at this year's Mount Hagen festival—if the government provides a body. A government official has declined the offer.

* * *

Twenty Nottinghamshire, England, clergymen have formed a "flying squad" to rush to the scene of highway accidents. They will *comfort* injured drivers and administer last rites.

* * *

TRUCK STOP: The dining room of **Raoul Pouvreau**, 73, has *become* a *favorite stopping place* for trucks in the village of Nouaille d'Aunis, France. In the past few years, 34 trucks have poked their hoods up to the supper table. Pouvreau lives on the curve of a narrow street. The latest uninvited guest was a truck which skidded on the icy road Sunday, knocked down two telephone poles and heavily damaged two other buildings before it rived in Pouvreau's dining r[oom]. Damages were *estimated* at [...] 000 francs.

* * *

Bob Dylan is going to [...] his first U.S. tour in eight y[ears]. His comeback was announce[d] ... newspaper advertisements in ... cities. The ads simply ... "Dylan-the-Band" and gave ... tails about buying concert tic[kets]. Dylan's promoter **Bill Gral**[...] reserved concert halls across country without telling ... owners the name of the sh[ow] star. "I wanted to start a ru[mor] that it was **Howard Hughes** was the mystery star but I k[new] *I couldn't produce him so I* [gave] up that idea," Graham said.

* * *

ENERGY CRISIS (con[...]) English traffic authorities [an]nounced Monday that ... maids are being issued ... trousers as an alternative to ... knee-length skirts. Meanwhi[le] the Midlands town of Wo[lver]hampton, secretaries at a m[anu]facturing firm were given a ... cial dispensation to wear tro[users]. A company spokesman said ... cause of the coldness of ... offices, we have allowed the[m to] wear trouser suits, somethin[g we] don't normally permit."

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

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